

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 10-14 (50-54). Tomorrow variable.
Mon. 7-9 (45-48). Yesterday's temp. 8-10 (46-50).
TODAY: Occasional sleet. Temp. 6-9 (43-48).
TOMORROW: Showers. Yesterday's temp. 7-9 (45-50).
WEEK: Rain. MON. Cloudy. Temp. 10-11.
TUE. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 10-15 (50-59).
WED. 10-14 (50-54).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

AN

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1975

Established 1887

Rescuers Find 7

Alpine Toll Mounts;
Passes Still Closed

From Wire Dispatches

ERN, April 7.—Sirens resounded today held down the toll from avalanches and slides in three Alpine communities, but the toll was at least 10th anniversary or more missing.

Switzerland, seven persons, including a woman and four men, were found alive after being buried by snow for more than 24 hours in the hamlet of Vals in the southeast, the Swiss Red Cross said. The hamlet of 15 houses and a chapel was virtually destroyed by an avalanche.

A recovery of the seven bodies for the three deaths at 11 in what is described as the worst avalanche disaster to come in spring.

Italy, four German tourists were killed were found safe they apparently avoided a slide, where the bodies of Germans were found yesterday.

Six other Germans were missing, the police said. A man died in the Italian village of Vals, where snow was over her home.

A woman and a 4-year-old child were killed when a landslide hit a house in the village of Vals, where snow was over her home.

Large rescue teams failed to find the victims after hours of searching, officials ruled out the possibility that the three could still be alive.

Forty miles away, rescue workers dug out the body of the 12th and last victim of a mud slide that destroyed a home near Tignes yesterday, the worst single tragedy of the weekend.

Helicopters, mostly grounded by fog and snow yesterday, were busy flying food and medical supplies today to cut-off Swiss areas and evacuating sick persons.

Officials at Switzerland's avalanche warning center at Davos reported a decisive improvement today but warned skiers to keep away from northern and eastern slopes above 1,500 meters. New avalanche threats were reported in Italy's Sondrio area where the snow piled up to 15 meters after heavy snowfalls yesterday.

Rescuers at Davos said they could not recall any similar accumulation of avalanches at this time of the year.

Trains Rerouted

Clearing operations were pushed to free the St. Gotthard railroad line and the Brenner Pass, the two key links between Central Europe and Italy, but Swiss officials said both were likely to remain closed for at least 24 hours more.

International trains were rerouted through the Simplon Tunnel, linking Italy with western



SLIDE DAMAGE—Residents of Vals, Switzerland, search through wreckage of homes destroyed by one of avalanches that have struck in Alps. No injuries were reported.

Switzerland. Officials said that motorists could expect to wait for up to 12 hours before getting a chance to be taken north on a piggyback train.

Hundreds of trucks were reported stuck at both ends of the Brenner Pass. At the Resia Pass, between Italy and Austria, cars were reported to have lined up for almost 50 kilometers before it reopened today.

The recovery of the victims in Vals reduced the estimated total death toll in what Alpine experts

described as the worst series of avalanche disasters so late in spring.

Rescue teams detected the first sounds of life at Vals at 7:30 a.m. today and freed the trapped group more than five hours later.

Five more villagers were feared still buried at Vals under the snow slide that swept away several homes yesterday morning.

The fashionable tourist resorts of St. Moritz and Andermatt were among dozens of villages and hamlets cut off. The road ap-

proach to the San Bernardino Tunnel in southern Switzerland was freed today but many roads around the Davos area were still closed.

In Italy, officials estimated that 6,000 to 7,000 tourists were isolated in Livigno, near the Swiss border, the scheduled site of the World Winter University Games. The opening of the games was shifted from yesterday to Wednesday because many competitors and jurors have been unable to reach Livigno.

Cairo Meeting

Arafat-Sadat Talks Reported
Improving Strained Relations

IRO, April 7 (UPI).—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat are reported to be in an effort to patch differences and coordinate actions in the conflict with

Israeli and Egyptian. Arafat said that the talks improved relations, which had been strained during the recent U.S. effort to find a Middle East settlement.

Arafat, who arrived in Cairo last night, talked with Mr. Sadat at the presidential residence at the Nile Barrage, less than 10 miles north of here. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Salah J. Mr. Arafat's deputy in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Later in the day, Mr. Arafat conferred with Mr. Fahmy for hours and had a separate meeting with parliament speaker M. M. El-Baroudi.

PLO spokesman said that major aim of the talks was to improve relations between the two groups.

Relations Seen Better

Relations are better today than they were a month ago, said in answer to a question. Mr. Arafat said that the talks improved relations, which had been strained during the recent U.S. effort to find a Middle East settlement.

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Wilson Makes
Pro-EEC Stand
In Commons

LONDON, April 7 (Reuters).

Prime Minister Harold Wilson opened today a three-day parliamentary debate on Common Market membership, which will be the subject of a referendum in June.

Mr. Wilson said changes in the European Economic Community had reduced his anxieties and he thought the country should stay in.

The Labor Prime Minister's course of renegotiating Britain's terms of membership, setting up the referendum and then advising Britons to vote to remain in the EEC was denounced as a gamble by the opposition Conservative deputy leader William Whitelaw.

Yet Mr. Whitelaw added that he had to support the gamble, because he thought it vital for Britain to stay in Europe. He called on members to give a strong lead to the public to vote for EEC membership in the referendum.

In Policy Speech Thursday

Ford Is Expected to Stress
Humanitarian Aid to Vietnam

By Lou Cannon

LAS VEGAS, April 7 (WP).—President Ford ended a troubled nine-day working vacation today with an appeal to Americans not to become disheartened by continuing recession or by the near-collapse of American-backed governments in Southeast Asia.

"There are some who see nothing but a grim future of depression at home and disintegration abroad," Mr. Ford said at a meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters. "I reject that scenario. My vision is one of growth and development worldwide through increasing interdependence of nations. . . . My vision is one of peace."

The President's speech here was the final event of a holiday week in which he alternated work with golf. Tomorrow he will meet the National Security Council to hear his recommendations on what, if anything, can be done to salvage the embattled government of South Vietnam.

Mr. Ford will give his final proposals for assisting Vietnam in a televised foreign policy speech Thursday night. The President is expected to emphasize the need for humanitarian aid to the victims of the war, a key element in what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last Saturday called the United States' "moral obligation" to Vietnam.

"I will certainly put high on my agenda a firm American commitment to provide humanitarian aid for the helpless civilian victims—including orphaned children—of the war," he said.

Senate Defers Action

Although a final attempt at obtaining some of the military aid that Congress has thus far refused to give South Vietnam has not been ruled out by the President, it is believed in the White House that there is far broader support in the Congress for non-military aid to refugees.

In Washington, Senate leaders decided today to defer action at least until Friday on legislation for additional military aid to Cambodia.

In California speeches during last week, and again today, Mr. Ford persistently referred to himself as "an optimist" and urged Americans not to lose their faith in themselves because of world events.

"America will not give in to self-doubt nor paralysis of will-power," Mr. Ford declared. "Americans will not dismantle the defense of the United States. And we certainly will not adopt such a naive vision of the world that we disengage our essential intelligence-gathering agencies."

Insisting that the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Heavy Fighting East, West

Rebels Tighten Grip
Around Phnom Penh

By Lewis M. Simons

ANG SNUOL, Cambodia, April 7 (WP).—Cambodian Communist forces pressing eastward on Phnom Penh had battled their way through half of this destroyed town by late today while to the east of the capital, other Communist troops forced government defenders to abandon five positions around the provincial capital of Prey Veng.

With the insurgents already massed closely on all sides of the capital, the heavy fighting to the east and west made it clear that the Communist high command intends to capture and hold the entire country by force.

If their intention was simply to bring strong pressure on the government to capitulate, the Communists would probably have launched their expected assault by now. However, they seem to be abiding by their propaganda which insists that they will not stop short of total military victory.

Delta Attacks Rise

In Saigon, the Associated Press reported that Communist-led forces today stepped up their attacks in the Mekong Delta, shelling at least 10 district capitals. They also hit a fuel center only six miles from Saigon with 60 rounds of rocket and mortar fire.

[There were no reports of major moves on Saigon itself, as has been feared since a Communist-led offensive began five weeks ago, capturing three-fourths of the country.]

Military sources said that the increased military activity in the Mekong Delta consisted mostly of rocket and mortar attacks that wounded about 50 civilians. Most of the shelling was in Dinh Tuong Province, about 35 miles south of Saigon.

The fuel depot shelling just outside the capital was at Nha Be, which has been a target of shelling and sniper attacks many times during the war. Five government soldiers and a civilian were reported wounded and minor damage was said to have been caused to pipeline networks.

[In Jakarta, Gen. George Brown, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today: "I believe that America's intervention in Vietnam is being discussed in Washington." Reuters reported. The general declined to elaborate.]

[Current law in the United States forbids the use of military force, particularly a resumption of military activity in Vietnam and Cambodia, without the approval of Congress.]

Here at Ang Snuol, the scene last January of one of the bloodiest battles of the current Communist offensive, refugees from another besieged town farther west, Kompong Speu, were being ferried in by helicopter to the eastern edge of the town.

From the open field where government helicopters were letting off those wealthy enough to pay the \$40 evacuation bribe, Phnom Penh is 8 miles away.

No Strategic Reason

The new fighting around Prey Veng has puzzled military analysts. The provincial capital has been quiet for months and there appears to be no strategic reason to fight for it.

The only explanation appears to be that the insurgents will

settle for nothing less than total victory, ignoring any government efforts to halt further bloodshed by stopping the war short of the battle for Phnom Penh.

Although it is still not clear at which point the insurgents intend to make their first major assault on the city and its air-

port, the most sensitive location is along the northwest perimeter of the city, the so-called North Dike Road.

The dike is a 5-mile-long road-topped embankment which holds back monsoon floodwaters from the city. Cambodian officers at a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



NEW YORK ARRIVAL—Mrs. Jean Bello of Yorktown Heights, N.Y., with newly adopted son at Kennedy Airport.

Answering Charge by Thieu Foes

Saigon Denies Orphan Airlift
Is Political Propaganda Move

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 7 (UPI).—Phan Quang Dan, South Vietnam's deputy premier, today angrily denied opposition charges that his government and Washington had arranged a mass departure of orphans from this country to achieve a propaganda and political effect.

Mr. Dan's voice rose to a scream as he asserted at a news conference: "We did not create the orphans and we are not making propaganda. The nations of the world have taken a spontaneous interest in accepting some of our orphans."

So far, about 1,700 orphans have been evacuated from South Vietnam to the United States. Mr. Dan said that there would be no more mass evacuations, al-

though some orphans would continue to go to new homes in America.

The U.S. consul-general here, Walter Burke, said last week that, although there are an estimated 25,000 orphans in South Vietnam, only about 3,000 would be eligible to go to the United States.

He said U.S. regulations require that, to qualify for admission, the orphans must have been under the care of one of seven American-licensed charitable organizations working in South Vietnam. Mr. Burke said that most of the orphans do not fall in this category.

He said: "Many, for example, are the wards of Buddhist institutions, which would not permit orphans to leave under any circumstances. There are similar impediments for many others."

There is in fact, widespread Vietnamese hostility to the mass evacuation of orphans to the United States.

"What future will they have in a racist country like the United States anyway?" asked a Vietnamese government official who requested that his name not be made public.

Earlier, a group of 14 politicians opposed to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu had distributed a photostatic copy of a letter written by Mr. Dan to Premier Tran Thien Khieu last Wednesday, two days before Mr. Khieu's Cabinet resigned.

"Deep Emotions"

The letter recommended that the Premier quickly authorize the evacuation of 1,400 Vietnamese orphans to the United States. It said that a mass shipment of orphans would "create deep emotions all over the world, especially in the United States, which would be most helpful to the Republic of [South] Vietnam."

The letter added: "The American ambassador said the collective shipment abroad of these orphans and the exodus of millions of war refugees from the Communist-controlled areas would help reverse the current of American public opinion, to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rejects Criticism From West

Waldheim Defends UN Role in Vietnam

VIENNA, April 7 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that Western criticism would not force him to resign.

"A captain does not leave his ship in perilous times," he said at a news conference. "I have an obligation to use my ability and energy to help solve the problems that face us."

Mr. Waldheim showed exasperation over criticism of the UN role in Vietnam and he accused most Western news media of suppressing reports of UN humanitarian aid.

"What more could we do?" he asked. "Both the Viet Cong and Hanoi told us they would not allow the evacuation of refugees."

He waved a sheet of paper, which he said was a note sent by the Communists that ruled out evacuation of refugees from Communist-held areas.

He said that criticism that the United Nations had delayed humanitarian aid in Vietnam was unfounded.

"On March 31, we made a strong and urgent appeal to aid refugees, but with the exception of some European news media it was ignored," he said. "Per-



Kurt Waldheim

haps it was not given attention because it did not fit in with the policy of some."

Mr. Waldheim said he had no intention of resigning because of criticism directed against him. "The criticism comes from the

Energy Talks Open on a Clash of Purposes

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 7 (UPI).—The producer-consumer energy meeting got off to an uncertain start today when the 10 delegations divided sharply on whether to expand the talks from oil to include all raw materials.

Following the first day's meetings, the Algerian delegation announced that the "seven representatives of the Third World" at the meeting had decided that a much larger scope must be given to the talks.

The Algerian declaration was no surprise to the other delegations and Louis de Guiringaud, the French conference president, downgraded the differences into "nuances." Still, the opening U.S. declaration made it clear that Washington meant to keep the talks on energy "and related matters."

Charles Robinson, newly appointed under secretary of state for economic affairs, said, "We have more than enough to handle with the energy problem. To broaden the scope . . . would substantially decrease the likelihood of a productive outcome."

The delegations at this first joint producer-consumer energy meeting are the European Community, Japan and the United States, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela and Algeria for the oil producers, and Zaire, Brazil and India for the developing world.

The meeting is expected to continue throughout the week in preparation for a wider conference later this year. Even the name of this year's meeting was challenged by Algeria today and it finally was agreed that the conference would stay nameless until the participants decided what it was about.

Privately, several of the delegations were treating the Algerian attitude as an attempt to establish its leadership in the Third

World and the "Group of 77" developing countries. It was thought that a compromise could be found before the end of the week.

Although Algeria indicated it was speaking for the seven non-industrial countries at the meeting, there were some notable differences among the seven. Zaire made what could turn out to be a controversial proposal when its delegation said that only "two or three raw materials in addition to oil" should be put on the agenda for the full conference.

The Algerians made it clear that for them this was a conference between the three haves and the seven have-nots. "Is there any common measure," their delegation spokesman asked, "between nations that have to lower temperatures in their apartments and give up cars on Sundays and nations with hundreds of millions of dying human beings?"

There were also some problems between the four oil producers, representing the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the industrial nations. Mr. Robinson said following today's meeting, "We are not here to destroy OPEC. We are dedicated to finding ways of working with OPEC and have no plans to break them apart."

Mr. Robinson's remarks, which were echoed in Washington by State Department spokesman Robert Anderson, were made after Thomas Enders, the assistant secretary of state and No. 2 man with the delegation here, was quoted on British television as saying the United States was trying to hasten the collapse of the oil cartel.

In Washington, Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Enders had been quoted out of context.

Aside from raw materials, the main work left for the conference this week is to decide on the agenda and participants for the full conference. Estimates are that participation could range as high as 30 nations.

Normally the Common Market exports about 55,000 tons of cheese a year to the United States, worth about \$70 million. With large surpluses of dairy products on hand, the Common Market subsidizes exports to destinations outside the nine member countries. At American insistence, it has eliminated the subsidies on cheddar—the most important type—and reductions on other types. It has also offered to keep prices 12 percent above comparable U.S. prices.

U.S. Eases Stand
On EEC Subsidies
For Cheese Sales

BRUSSELS, April 7 (AP).—The U.S. government has dropped its insistence that the Common Market abandon all subsidies on the export of cheese to the United States, European Economic Community officials said today, but it is still insisting that the subsidies be reduced and threatening increased tariff rates if they are not.

The increase would be in the form of countervailing duties, which are imposed as a kind of penalty on subsidies.

The purpose of the change in policy is to avoid a "cheese war" that would have a bad effect on major trade talks in Geneva.

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NATO Weighs Commit Talks in Brussels

Conference Regarded
Display of Unity

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT).—A 15-member committee from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is studying a heads-of-government meeting in Brussels at the end of May to reassess principles of NATO unity, diplomats of the NATO said.

President Ford is studying a proposal for an early summit of NATO heads of government. White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said today, he reported.

There are among a number of diplomatic initiatives involving NATO which are under consideration but no decision has been reached as yet, he said.

A aim of the meeting would be to present a common front to the final sessions of the East-West European Security Conference of 35 nations in Helsinki.

Helsinki session, tentatively scheduled for some time in June, would conclude two of negotiations on a declaration of East-West principles of peace and cooperation.

Western Reluctance

Western participants, including the United States and Canada, have been reluctant to commit themselves to a summit meeting in Helsinki until a satisfactory accord was reached on over-level negotiations in Vienna.

Recent progress in the Vienna talks has led most of the NATO governments to conclude that a Helsinki meeting would be acceptable.

Some estimate precipitated a session in the Atlantic alliance on how and when to score Western unity in relation to the East-West security.

A time, a group of Westerners suggested that the best way to do would be to convene a NATO summit meeting after Helsinki session.

It now it is tending toward a NATO summit prior to Helsinki, a Western ambassador said.

Western diplomat said that the NATO troops have not been cited in NATO exercises, was somewhat reluctant to a Brussels summit meeting.

Greece and Turkey

There is also a problem with Greece and Turkey, which have at odds for the last eight years over Cyprus, the diplomat said.

Several diplomats representing NATO countries said the summit session would be a welcome opportunity to reaffirm alliance ties, however loose, between these nations.

the same sense, a diplomat said, it would be a good idea to demonstrate ties with NATO to demonstrate ties with NATO to demonstrate ties with NATO.

erere Urges
Further Isolation
South Africa

RES SALAAM, April 7 (Reuters).—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania today called for continued isolation of South Africa but offered support for negotiations between the African liberation movements and white-minority governments.

President, opening a session of the Organization of African Unity to discuss the situation in South Africa, said he must make it clear to the friends and enemies of the world that the end of apartheid would stop fighting only racism and colonialism.

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PROGRESS—Benidorm, a fishing village until late 1950s, has undergone changes.

Progress Cuts a Swath in Eastern Spain

By Benjamin Welles

ALFAZ DEL PI, Spain (NYT).

Signs dangled crudely on the rocks of this village proclaim "El Robo del Siglo"—the robbery of the century. They are not touting a coming movie; they express local dismay over the Autopista, a toll expressway that Spanish government concessionaires are pushing along the entire Mediterranean coast through rich almond and orange groves.

In three years, when the links are finally joined, foreign tourists will be able to speed from the French border past Barcelona and Valencia to Alicante, 35 miles south of here, in the heart of fine beach resorts—40 miles in seven hours.

To the 20 million tourists who visit Spain each summer it will be progress, but it seems like desecration for the coastal people whose ancient homes and lands are being ripped up by American-built equipment.

Continues Bear

Starting at 8 a.m. daily except Sunday, the grinding, whining screech of metal recalls an armored attack in World War II. The earth shudders, century-old houses tremble, dust seeps into food, furniture and nostrils. The roaring continues past midnight under floodlights powered by generators.

"Can't you protest?" a puzzled foreigner asks. "When do you sleep?"

Francisco Baldo, a peasant, shrugs. "They" can do what they want, he says; the police merely look the other way.

"I do not like it," said Cosme Such, another farmer, whose almond terraces are scarred by

the great red-dirt gash that stretches along the coast as far as one can see. "We need a new road, perhaps. The coast road is too crowded. But it is our land they are taking, and only the foreigners will benefit."

Mr. Such jumped ship in Hoboken before World War I and worked as a laborer on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads. He came back here with his savings and married his childhood sweetheart. They have lived for half a century in their spotless home with their almonds, their goats, their mule, their chickens and the inevitable cats. They have saved and they have prospered.

Shake Their Heads

Asked how they feel about the road, like other local people, they avert their eyes and shake their heads. It will not be "progress" for them.

The tourist boom has transformed this Mediterranean coast in the last 15 years, and not entirely for the better. Those in the service trades—shopkeepers, builders, real-estate brokers, restaurateurs and bar owners—have prospered. For many people, the concomitant rise in prices has brought hardship, and there have been other adverse effects.

In the late 1950s, Benidorm, eight miles away on the coast, was a fishing village boasting one not very modern hotel. Now Benidorm's superb beaches are ringed with gleaming hotels that, in some cases, are 30 stories high. But water is still short during the peak midsummer season.

With its discotheques, bars, gaudy nightclubs and restaurants, bowling alleys, "old English tea shoppes" and other

hues for throngs of Britons, Germans, Scandinavians, Belgians and other visitors, Benidorm may be "in" Spain, but it no longer seems to be "of" Spain. A mix of Miami and Las Vegas, it is a monument to unbridled exploitation.

Old Spain Lingers

In the early morning, nonetheless, one can still see housewives in black brushing the sidewalks and gossiping animatedly. The taxman still cuts hair when not driving. In the bar near the white village church, there is talk of the recent drop in almond prices—from 44 cents a pound last year to 24 cents this year—and of how fruit flies are endangering the rich orange crop; politics is little discussed.

Back in the foothills, old Spain lingers on, though not without modern touches.

In Altea la Vieja, near here, there is a tiny bar where the locals gather in the evening and where the owner will serve a superb meal of fresh salad, onions, tomatoes and tuna, a Spanish omelet, veal chops, the local red wine and a sweet or cheese for about a dollar a person—but the diner must give him advance notice.

The men catch the eyes of passing foreigners with a courteous nod or smile. Confident, bronzed, they give the appearance of having surmounted years of struggle. Forty years ago this area was politically radical, even violently leftist. Today there is an almost unmistakable air of conservatism.

For the first time in Spain's history the peasant, the local artisan and the small merchant have much to conserve.

Swede Says He Has Perpetual-Motion Theory

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (Reuters).

A Swedish scientist has revived a centuries-old controversy with claims that he has discovered the theoretical basis for a perpetual-motion machine.

Most scientists dismiss the notion of such a device as contravening fundamental laws of thermodynamics, but the claim of 71-year-old P. Baltzer von Platen has created much excitement in scientific circles here.

Prof. von Platen is regarded in Sweden as the inventor of the modern refrigerator and the first person to produce synthetic diamonds.

His perpetual-motion theories involve the production of energy through a complex process involving air, water, ammonia and salt in an apparatus rotating at very high speed, but scientific sources said the system was difficult to explain in layman's language.

Prof. von Platen has said in newspaper interviews that, unless his ideas are invalidated by some natural law, the energy could be harnessed to run cars, heat homes or power aircraft.

Filing for Patent

He is expected to file a patent application soon. The secretary of the Royal Academy of Science, Prof. Sam Nilsson, said he had gone through the 50 pages of documents on the theory and could find no basic flaw.

He added that the theory alone put Prof. von Platen in a class with Thomas Edison, who patented the electric light bulb, and Marconi, who developed the modern radio.

But other scientists were skeptical. A foreign physicist said the theory ran counter to all known laws. "There is only a limited amount of energy around; if you use energy up and don't replace it, you run out," he said.

The physicist was asked if it were possible that Prof. von Platen had hit upon an entirely new law of thermodynamics that could explain his ideas.

"Look," he replied, "every day

there are millions of processes going on and they all obey the laws as we know them."

At the heart of Prof. von Platen's idea is a spontaneous heating process that is continuous.

Saudi Prisoners
Freed in Amnesty

AMMAN, April 7 (UPI).—The Saudi Arabian government today carried out King Khaled's orders to release all political prisoners, Riyadh radio said.

Quoting a statement by Minister of State for Internal Affairs Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, the radio said 62 political prisoners and detainees were released at the King's orders.

A royal decree yesterday ordered "the release of all persons detained and convicted on political charges, pardoned those who had taken refuge abroad and invited them to return to their homeland in order to serve the country and contribute to its prosperity."

Albino Bear in Pamirs

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI).—Wildlife officials spotted an albino bear in the Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan, Tass said today.

Iran Center for Management Studies

invites applications for its next sessions of General Management Development Program

Date: May 23 to July 3, 1975.
Place: ICMS Campus, Tehran, Iran.

THE CENTER

ICMS is an independent non-profit educational institution established in 1970 with the co-operation of the Harvard Business School. ICMS offers both an MBA program and shorter executive programs. The center is staffed by a full-time faculty, all of whom are from Harvard or are Harvard trained. All ICMS programs use the case method with English as the language of instruction.

THE PROGRAM

The GMDP is a six-week, intensive, residential training program designed to prepare company-sponsored upper-middle-level managers for positions of greater responsibility. This program is open to managers from the private and the public sectors of Iran, as well as a number of managers from overseas. The curriculum includes a significant number of Iranian cases which reflect important administrative issues in Iran today. This aspect of the program, and the associations formed among the participants, provide a unique orientation for managers of firms presently operating, or planning to set up operations, in Iran.

Address inquiries to: Executive Education Programs, Iran Center for Management Studies, P.O. Box 11-1573, Tehran, Iran.

On Human Contacts Issues

Advance Noted in European Security Talks

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA (NYT).—The European Security Conference here is reaching its final phase after nearly 2 1/2 years of negotiation.

The shape is emerging of what the West is probably going to get in the way of improving East-West human contacts in return for its endorsement of the territorial status quo created in the wake of World War II.

Diplomats call the section of the document they are preparing on human contacts the "third basket." "Basket one" is the Soviet Union's major interest, providing an international ratification of existing European borders in the absence of a German peace treaty. From the start of the 35-nation conference, the West has been seeking to fill up basket three.

Basket two concerns economic and environmental cooperation. Some important segments remain in dispute, but Western diplomats say basket three is now "about 80 per cent agreed."

Agreements "provisionally registered" include plans for reuniting families, allowing East-West family visits and marriages, and distribution and availability of publications.

Both the specific points and the careful language already make it clear that the outcome is going to be a far cry from the guarantees of "free movement of people and ideas" which was the West's original goal. Nonetheless, Western negotiators say they feel they are obtaining Soviet commitments on points that would have seemed quite impossible a few years ago.

"The families provision goes further than any existing formal state-to-state agreement," a Western diplomat said. That does not, of course, include the informal U.S.-Soviet understandings on Jewish emigration.

On reuniting families, the text says countries are to "deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit" with requests, giving special attention to urgent cases such as "persons who are ill or old."

It stipulates that the fees involved are to be set "at a moderate level," that persons whose

applications are granted can take or ship "their household and personal effects," and that a reunification request "will not modify the rights and obligations of the applicant or of members of his family."

On family visits, there is still a dispute over whether signatories will have to "allow" or just "favorably consider" applications.

On marriage, the countries pledge to "examine favorably and on the basis of humanitarian considerations" requests to enter or leave in order to "marry a citizen from another participating state." For persons who are already married, the rules for family reunification will apply if they want to move themselves and their children from the country of one spouse to that of the other.

On publications, "agreements and contracts" are to be encouraged "designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles of newspapers and publications imported..." Distribution is to be assured through "normal channels."

Visas for Newsmen

On journalists, the countries express that they "intend" to examine journalists' visa requests "in a favorable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable time scale" and to give permanently accredited correspondents "multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods."

Other provisions for journalists remain sharply disputed. These include the privilege for technicians such as television crews, assured communications, access to sources and the right to an explanation of an expulsion order and to appeal.

"I suppose you can call it

Demirel Unveils
His Program to
Ankara Assembly

ANKARA, April 7 (AP).—Turkish Premier-designate Süleyman Demirel presented his government's program to parliament yesterday, promising political and economic stability at home and no changes in foreign policy.

Mr. Demirel hopes to end Turkey's 6 1/2-month government crisis by winning a vote of confidence from the 450-seat National Assembly this week for his four-party coalition government. The coalition claims to have a slim majority in the assembly with the support of independent deputies.

However, shifts by several deputies, expected to continue until the day of balloting, have left the result of the confidence vote uncertain.

Mr. Demirel's program endorsed the stand of the Ford administration in opposing a Congress-imposed suspension of U.S. arms deliveries to Turkey. It said that if the suspension were not ended, "Turkey would take the necessary measures in its bilateral defense relations with the United States."

Since Premier Bolent Ecevit resigned on Sept. 18, Turkey has been governed by caretaker administrations.

Violation Charged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 7 (Reuters).—Greece formally charged Turkey today with having violated Greek air space in "an incident of the utmost gravity" Thursday.

Practical Uses

Sven Brohult, director of the National Academy of Engineering Sciences, said that, even if the theory was only partly correct, the practical applications could be enormous.

The inventor himself believes that car engines using the principle could be mass produced for about \$400 each and that the device could reduce dependence on gasoline by 50 per cent.

Prof. von Platen said any eventual patent would not be for sale to any individual company, but he was prepared to make a deal with the government.

He estimated the cost of constructing and testing a working model from his theories at about 40 million kronor (\$8.6 million) and said he had already received an offer of backing from an Arab oil nation which he declined to name.

He said he believed it could be shown within a year whether such a device was practical.

Soviet Union To Make Own Chewing Gum

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, April 7.—The Soviet Union is to start making its own chewing gum.

According to the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda, a proposal to begin the first domestic production of chewing gum has been approved.

Planners hope for an ultimate output of more than 28,000 tons a year.

The Soviet press had long criticized chewing gum as harmful to the teeth. Periodically, there were campaigns against youngsters who besieged tourists for it.

Provisional IRA Announces It Will Continue Cease-Fire

DUBLIN, April 7 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army announced today that it was not calling off its nine-week-old cease-fire in Northern Ireland.

But a statement issued by the outlawed guerrilla group said that new orders were going out to IRA units in the wake of a weekend of violence that has claimed 11 lives and left more than 80 persons injured in the Belfast area.

Operations of IRA units will be governed by the "level of violence and hostile activity by crown forces and sectarian forces," the statement said.

"If there is no such activity, there will be no operations other than against those breakers," it added.

The statement was issued after a week of speculation that the Provisionals were about to end a truce they declared Feb. 10 and resume their campaign of fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

Patrols Strengthened

Meanwhile, the British government strengthened police and troop patrols in Belfast today.

The move was announced after Merlyn Rees, British minister for Northern Ireland, met security chiefs to discuss a surge of killing equaled only by "bloody Friday" in July, 1972, when Irish Republican Army bombs killed 11 and wounded 130 persons.

In a statement issued after the meeting, Mr. Rees attributed the violence to a combination of feuds involving Roman Catholics and Protestants, which he condemned as "callous and irresponsible."

The statement said that police and army patrols were being increased in the streets dividing Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods. It also appealed to the public to expose those responsible for the shootings and bombings.

Earlier, a young Roman Catholic was killed on his way to work at Campbell's Mills, six miles north of Belfast. He was the 11th victim of violence that began Saturday.

The feuds involve members of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster

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Colby Urges Press to Keep 'Good Secrets'

IA Must Protect Sources, He Says

From Wire Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—CIA Director William Colby said today that the press had a responsibility to protect the government's intelligence operations.

In a speech to the annual meeting of the Associated Press, Mr. Colby said: "Our intelligence agency today and its secret to our country are being jeopardized by the status as the nation's No. 1 sensational lead."

Mr. Colby told the assembled press that the responsibility for the status of the press under our Constitution is to those who subject to call to public attention and which ones ignore.

He urged the group to "concentrate carefully whether CIA could really be the sensational lead in any story in which it is mentioned even incidentally, and thereby fan the fire of sensationalism about CIA and inevitably secure the real nature of modern intelligence and its contribution to our country."

"I do not ask that 'bad secrets' be suppressed," he continued. "In fact, I have exposed some of our secrets in the past. I also believe that 'nonsecrets' should be exposed. But I do make a plea that 'good secrets' be respected in a sense not of intelligence of our nation."

Mr. Colby did not define what he meant by "good secrets." He said that "bad secrets" involved agency errors or misdeeds and that "nonsecrets" were those known to newsmen that might be kept secret by a constant press.

"I do not ask that the healthy, necessary relationship between the press and government, and the government's intelligence structure, should be abandoned," Mr. Colby said. "I only ask that Americans protect our nation's secrets in the same way that a journalist protects his."

Lawyers See CIA Threat

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP).—The New York City Bar Association says the CIA has committed "clearly unlawful" activities both home and abroad.

The lawyers warned that the agency's domestic activities posed a serious threat to First Amendment freedoms.

At a Senate hearing on Jan. 15, Colby admitted that CIA operatives had infiltrated anti-racism and dissident domestic groups as part of a counterintelligence program that resulted in the accumulation of dossiers on at least 10,000 American citizens.

"This is unlawful, the association found after examining the 1974 National Security Act, which established the CIA."

E. Bergmann, Israeli Scientist, Dead at 71

Jerusalem, April 7 (AP).—David E. Bergmann, 71, one of Israel's leading scientists and a member chairman of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission, died today.

At his death, Mr. Bergmann, an organic chemist, was vice-president of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He had led the Atomic Energy Commission seven years, from 1964 to 1969.

Born in Karlsruhe, Germany, he immigrated to Palestine in 1934 after teaching at Berlin University for eight years.

Krsto Hegedusic

SAGREB, Yugoslavia, April 7 (AP).—Krsto Hegedusic, 74, one of the founders of Yugoslavia's school of Naive Painters, died today. His works have been exhibited in many European countries and North and South America.

Music in London: Perry Como And Art of Disguising Art

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 7 (HIT).—Perry Como's program for a packed house at Royal Festival Hall Saturday night was a memorable vindication of the old adage that art is that which disguises art. Como sings well that few notice how well he sings.

It all seems so easy, so natural, so inevitable. And yet there it all for anyone who stops to think of such things: a lovely Italian tone with a close to two-octave range, a flexibility even more from bottom to top, a mastery of half-voice and head-voice, phrasing once fastidious and eloquent, shrewd exploitation of tempo rubato, immaculate, unobtrusive enunciation.

And all of this knowingly applied to a wide variety of material, serious both of type and time. He sang the old favorites, of course, such as "Pleading Star," "I've Got You Under My Skin," "Without a Word" and so on. But he sang newer songs with the same stylistic artistry, notably Kris Kristofferson's "For the Good Times," Jim Webb's "If," the Bacharach-David "Magic Moments" and, inevitably, a "Impossible." No wonder that he alone among the singers of his generation is still riding high in the record charts.

He will be 63 next month. He has been singing for more than 25 years. But a voice that has never been abused betrays no mere sense of the passage of time and the exactions of hard work than his person. He joked a lot about his age with an audience that was perfectly well how old he is. He can afford to.

He is, in fact, singing better than ever. The languorous quality that made him, as a contemporary of Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra, so exciting, if hardly a less pleasing singer than they, has given way to a new intensity especially telling in the newer songs. He can make an appealing show of not taking himself or a song too seriously, but then suddenly, with such a song as "For the Good Times," "If," he is serious in spite of himself, and a very moving singer.

As coincidence would have it, while Como was repeating his gram at the Palladium last night, BBC-TV was showing a program singing teachers. They could have learned something from him.



STREETCAR CAMPAIGN—Portuguese students display political banners from Lisbon tram during campaign for election of a national constituent assembly on April 25.

Pioneer Collective Farm in Portugal

By Stephens Broening

SANTIAGO DO CACEM, Portugal, April 7 (AP).—The people who used to work Henrique Barreira's cork plantation for \$1 a day have taken it away from him and are running it themselves as Portugal's first collective farm.

Hunger and the Communist party pushed them into a kind of self-made agrarian reform here in the Alentejo region, where the patterns of life had not changed much since the Middle Ages.

Women who used to have field work slung on the job now. "With what we were paid in the old days, we could hardly live," the farm chief, Manuel Joaquim Zurrinho, 42, said.

He said that he and the 110 other persons working the Red Star collective farm will each get the equivalent of about \$90 a week when the cork, rice, tomatoes and wheat are all sold. In the Alentejo, this jump in income is roughly equivalent to having the winning lottery ticket.

The way the collective is organized, all members—from Mr. Zurrinho to the women clearing an irrigation ditch—get the same wages, based on units of an eight-hour workday. Until the end of the year, when the workdays are counted up, members can borrow from a farm fund.

Outside Help

The cooperative has the government's blessing, a loan from the Agrarian Institute, technical help from the Romanians, East Germans and Russians and 6,331 acres of the region's best farmland.

Mr. Zurrinho's son Jose, 23, estimated that the income from the cork alone will be \$400,000 a year. In addition, they are planting rice, tomatoes, potatoes, wheat and vineyards where before there was only dense underbrush good for hiding rabbits that were hunted twice a year by former President Américo Tomás.

Unlike most properties in the arid Alentejo, Red Star is irrigated, considerably raising its value. Jose Zurrinho said that the farm is probably worth millions of dollars.

"But Barreira is so rich he won't even miss it. He has 28 other farms almost as good," he said.

Efforts to reach Mr. Barreira in Lisbon by telephone produced a statement from his secretary that "Senhor Barreira has nothing to declare."

The experiment at Red Star has significant implications for future agricultural reform in a country with a long growing season and a shortage of farm output.

The Communist party, strongly implanted in the Alentejo, claims that big landowners like Mr. Barreira are not putting their farms to the best use. The party says that land ownership by "the people who work it" is a program that not only will reduce unemployment but also will help make Portugal agriculturally self-sufficient. Most properties in the region are like Mr. Barreira's.

The men who took over the plantation on Feb. 17 and got the government to nationalize it a week later say that the land was

overgrown with weeds and they found nine cows and 20 calves that had starved.

Part of the work force is now removing underbrush among the hundreds of thousands of cork trees to sow wheat and forage for a planned herd of 3,500 cattle. "Within three years we will be exporting beef," Mr. Zurrinho forecast.

The younger Zurrinho said that there are no political qualifications for membership in the collective, but many in the work brigades wore Communist party badges and Mr. Zurrinho's deputy on the administrative committee, a lawyer, is the Communist candidate for Santiago do Cacem in the April 25 elections.

Egyptian Gets Damages for Torture in Jail

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 7 (NYT).—An Egyptian court has ruled that Gen. Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gansay, in his position as minister of war, must pay the equivalent of \$75,000 in damages to an Egyptian who was tortured in a military prison during the rule of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Cairo newspapers have reported.

In the first verdict of its type known here, the court suggested that four former ministers of justice be tried on charges of having condoned torture and the degradation of Egyptian justice under President Nasser in the late 1960s, the papers said.

The court also asked President Anwar Sadat to order the demolition of the Cairo military prison as a monument to the humiliation of the Egyptian people. The tortures took place at this prison, according to the court.

Political Importance

The publication of the ruling by the government-controlled press was regarded as of more political importance than the ruling itself.

It is believed that by permitting—or ordering—the publication of the verdict, the Sadat government was giving a signal that it intended to continue the political liberalization that has been one of the main themes of its domestic policies.

There have been some fears that political liberalization might give way to a tougher line internally as a result of mounting

tension in the area following the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent mediation efforts.

Egyptian newspapers, although freer than in the past, would not be able to print a news report

of this kind without permission. Censorship has been abolished for foreign correspondents except on military matters, but the local papers, radio and television remain subject to close government guidance.

The beneficiary of the court ruling was Ali Greisha, who said he was tortured in the military prison in 1965 and 1966 before being sentenced to 12 years at hard labor for "anti-government activities."

Mr. Greisha was ordered released by President Sadat in 1970, shortly after Mr. Nasser's death, and he returned to his post on the State Council, Egypt's highest administrative tribunal. He had held the same post before his arrest.

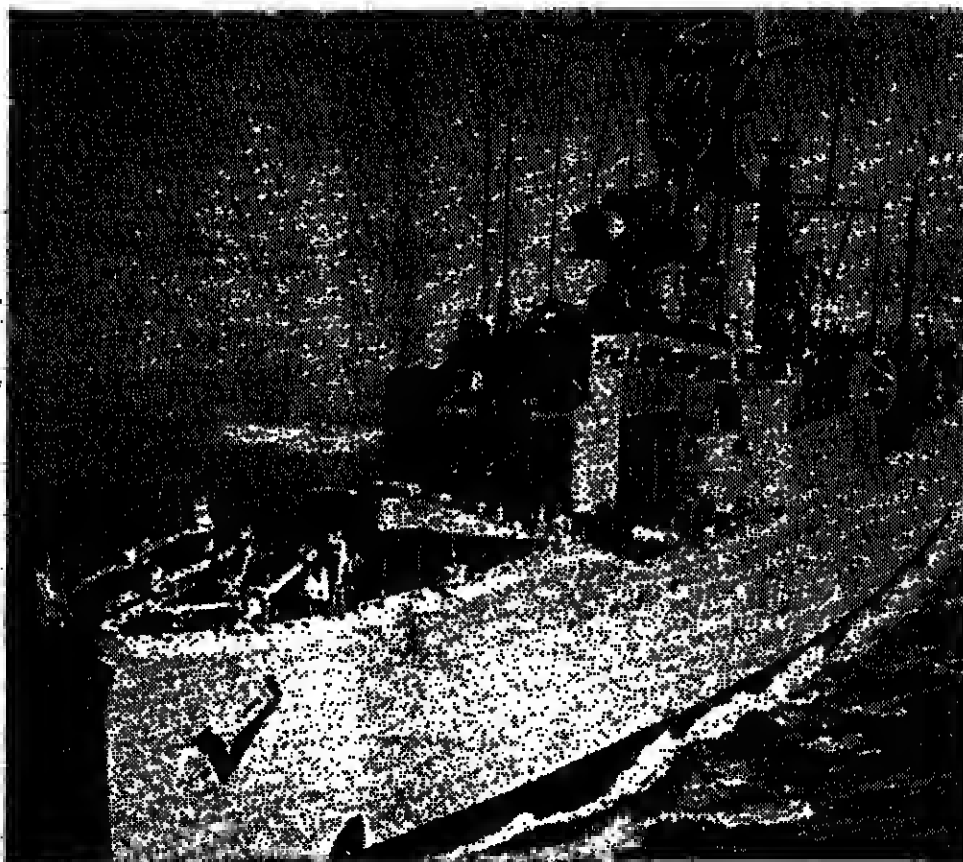
In its appeal for the raising of the military prison, the court said that, unless it were razed, the building would continue to evoke "sad and hateful memories."

French Destroy Wine Shipped From Italy

BORDEAUX, April 7 (Reuters).—Five carloads of Italian wine were emptied on the railroad tracks by angry wine producers at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande near here yesterday.

The town was the scene of a similar protest Friday when 100,000 liters (22,000 gallons) were spilled. Yesterday's demonstration was the latest by French producers against imports of cheap foreign wine.

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Even with the canal reopened, its future is uncertain, and its use in this day of supertankers, limited.

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But should we alone be responsible?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, WC2N 5DP.

U.S., Athens Hold New Bases Talks

ATHENS, April 7 (UPI).—Greek and American officials today opened the second phase of talks on the status of U.S. bases in Greece, an American spokesman said. A preliminary phase was held in February. The new round may last longer than a week, a U.S. spokesman said.

Greece decided to review the bases' status after withdrawing from the NATO military structure last August following Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Greece said that it intended to abolish U.S. bases not directly serving Greek defense interests.

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The Uprooted

The world has seen the troubled faces and heard the cries of the little children airlifted from South Vietnam to new parents and new places. The impact has been profound; the conclusions drawn from the sights and sounds of these uprooted orphans complex. Now there will be at least a pause in the "childlift," as Saigon suspends its visas, but many effects will remain.

There have been charges in Saigon that the flight of the children was promoted for propaganda purposes, to awaken American sympathy for South Vietnam's plight. Some engaged in the project may have had that in mind, but it was certainly not the basic motive for it. The shattering protests from Hanoi did bring home, in a very literal sense, something of the tragedy that has encompassed so many fleeing South Vietnamese, but to say, as the North Vietnamese Premier said, that it is a "criminal action," intended (in the words of the Hanoi paper Nhan Dan) to "make people throughout the world believe that many Vietnamese are anti-Communist" is a sordid form of nonsense. The bodies lifted from crowded barges, to say nothing of the long war itself, prove that.

There are more serious objections to the enormous shift of children from their homeland. There is the safety factor, for one thing; last Friday's crash of a C-54, fatal to some 200 children and adults, as well as the illness of many of the orphans and the difficulties of the long flights, raise serious questions. But then, the horror tales from Danang and the voyages down the coast

make the risks of transportation across the Pacific seem far less.

More important may be the issue of the actual deracination of the children, taking them from their native culture to one quite different, where even their names will be changed. The British Minister for Overseas Development, Judith Hart, has said that the "extended family system" of Southeast Asia indicates that sending a child back to a village would be best for it, but that also begs many questions at this time when so many villages have been destroyed and their families dispersed, and South Vietnam is in crisis. Americans have argued that the emotional appeal of adoption (which is mixed with pangs of conscience) has induced a number of families in the United States to take on responsibilities which they are not equipped to handle. But again, the risks of such errors are relative when compared with those the children face in the terrible confusion of their homeland.

The "childlift" is not an ideal solution. For one thing, it affects very few of the many, many thousands affected by the catastrophic turn of the war. But it does dramatize the plight of all those involved. That this will change American attitudes on further involvement in Southeast Asia is far from likely—rather it emphasizes the consequences of that involvement for the innocent, the youngest of the sufferers. And it also does, or at least should, point out the brutality of carrying politics to that final folly: war. Whoever may be responsible, to whatever degree, can look on those children's faces and ask that equally final and, if history is any measure, futile question: Why?

Imbalance in Havana

Representatives of 17 Third World countries meeting in Havana recently indulged again in the kind of rhetorical excesses that so damaged UN credibility during the General Assembly last year and mock their claims to be "nonaligned" in world politics. The 17 nations constitute the steering committee for the Third World coalition of 70-odd nations; their "Havana declaration" was a first step in preparation for more mischief at the General Assembly next fall.

Working from a first draft conveniently furnished by their Cuban host, the delegates called for consideration of "broader" punitive actions against Israel, including sanctions and possible expulsion from the UN. Ignoring the huge North Vietnamese offensive, they accused the United States and South Vietnam of flagrantly violating the Paris pacts on Indochina.

They also blamed Washington for prolonging the Cambodian war, and for increasing air and naval forces off Indochina and in the Indian Ocean. They demanded withdrawal of American forces from South Korea as well as from Cuba's Guantanamo Bay.

The "Havana declaration" will be passed along to a higher-level ministerial meeting of all coalition members, scheduled for August in Peru. That session will prepare the final Third World position papers for the General Assembly. If the coalition governments have any desire to halt the erosion of the UN machinery and retain any credibility for their nonalignment claim, there will be much heavy editing and rewriting in Lima.

As is often the case with bodies such as the steering committee, the suspicion arises that some home governments were unaware of what their delegates were up to in Havana. Cuba's claim to nonalignment is, of course, a grim joke; and a double standard of behavior is to be expected from India. But it will be interesting to know how the draft declaration is being received by such even-handed leaders as Presidents Tolbert of Liberia, Senegal and Mobutu of Zaïre, all of whom had men presumably representing them in Havana.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Star in Washington

It happened "molto presto." A few weeks ago, the world-renowned Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich announced in Hamburg that he would not return to his homeland unless he were granted "unlimited artistic freedom" there. A few days ago, he announced in Philadelphia that henceforth he wanted most of all to be a conductor. And now he has been signed up as the next conductor-director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington. He begins his contract with the 1977-78 season.

Maestro Rostropovich conducted the National Symphony only once before he was asked to lead it. It was the cellist's conducting debut in the United States, and it says a lot about the triumph of his performance that the 48-year-old Russian was instantly offered a contract. It also says a good deal about a certain frenzy that has taken hold of concert music: there is developing an international star system with respect to the great performers of classical music that is comparable to the celebrity status bestowed upon the stars of popular music. Don't get us wrong. We are delighted to have this brilliant Russian musician leading our symphony, although we know nothing as yet

about his program or how he will develop as his conducting expands. Perhaps, as David Lloyd Kreger, president of the National Symphony Association, has said, he will indeed turn the National Symphony into one of the world's top two or three orchestras—although that takes more than a great conductor. If greatness is now in the realm of the thinkable—and it hardly was six years ago—it is due to the superb conductorship of Antal Dorati, who, in addition to conducting the London Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, has headed Washington's symphony since 1970. He has done wonders with it.

As we welcome Maestro Rostropovich, we also hope that Maestro Dorati, with his unlimited repertoire and his exceptionally solid musical direction, will continue to conduct the National Symphony as principal guest conductor for many years. We also hope that the symphony association will find ways to bring in gifted young Americans as co-conductors to give depth and continuity to the National Symphony as the great international stars jet hither and thither between famous podiums around the globe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Suez and U.S. Prestige

Even if the Suez Canal is reopened in June, the hopes placed by Western countries and Japan in a possible re-establishment of commercial shipping links along the traditional routes may be blighted if the ports and markets east of Suez come to be dominated by totalitarianism and the socialist form of economy. Trade alone will not suffice to

restore a strategic balance which now seems to be slipping and which in the final analysis is dependent on determination and power. Yet the medium-sized countries whose security continues to depend on America's prestige, power and loyalty to its allies, do not seem to be doing much apart from voicing cheap criticism—to help restore equilibrium.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1900

LONDON—Interest in the Queen's visit was as intense in Ireland yesterday as it was at the beginning of the week. The enthusiasm exhibited at the outset is not only fully maintained, but appears to grow in strength and volume everywhere. Dublin has certainly shown where it stands, one bears nothing but repeated expressions of loyalty. The Queen may pay a short visit to Belfast.

Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1925

ROME—The opening of Pirandello's theater, the Teatro d'Arte, last night, was a brilliantly successful affair. It was attended by Mussolini and all the members of the Cabinet. Luigi Pirandello gave an emotional address in which he praised Mussolini for his initiative in promoting and assisting this new art enterprise. Mussolini insisted on paying for his own ticket, as everyone else did.



Knocking Down the USIA

By Bruce Herschensohn

WASHINGTON—Men grow old, not gradually like the spilling of sand through an hourglass, but men grow old in inconsistent leaps after long stillnesses. Like watching a frog, there is no way to predict when the next jump will occur or how much distance the jump will cover.

There are a lot of old men in Washington this year. Last year the same men were young, but last year a lot of frogs started jumping and some of them took leaps that could have brought them to the other side of the Potomac. It was a good year for frogs and a bad year for men. Among the White House, the CIA, the FBI and senior members of the Congress, no one is much the way we remember him just one year ago.

Gallows Up

The latest institution to have a gallows erected on its property is the U.S. Information Agency. Through motion pictures, television productions, radio shows, exhibits, books and pamphlets, citizens of other nations are given the means to see, hear and read about the soul and quality of the United States.

The USIA achieved its international credibility because of the four golden hours of its existence. The first golden hour occurred when President Eisenhower made it an independent agency; the second was when Edward R. Murrow became its director, the third was when Mr. Murrow brought in George Stevens Jr., and the fourth was when Frank Shakespeare led the agency.

Though the heart of Mr. Murrow's and Mr. Shakespeare's administrations of the USIA were almost a decade apart, and though they had different philosophic views and personalities, both men were artists and both also shared the dream that some day the conflict of ideas would be fought by the forces of creation rather than the forces of destruction.

The working code common to both men was not to bureaucratize the artist but to tell him

the purpose of his project, to advise him and to leave him free to interpret the best of America, limited only by his own imagination. The results were creative achievements, by many artists, unparalleled by the rest of government, and for minuscule prices.

Metamorphosis

In less than a decade, the American form of propaganda made a metamorphosis much like an earlier metamorphosis of American music when George Gershwin brought "Rhapsody in Blue" to Aeolian Hall. They said he made a lady out of jazz. Behind the walls of 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Edward R. Murrow brought propaganda out of the back streets, and years later Frank Shakespeare made her into a lady.

But when things are good in a government agency, someone always forms a committee, and so at the suggestion of the Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs, a new committee was financed by the Lilly Endowment, Frank Stanton, former president of CBS, headed the new committee, which called itself the Panel on International Information, Education and Cultural Relations.

And so the committee put out its report with different-colored tabs pasted on three-hole binder paper in a black binder (which is the guaranteed government weapon to wipe out anything) and the report recommended that the USIA should be put under the State Department's protective, bureaucratic wings.

If the committee's recommendations are adopted, it is doubtful that future Murrows and Shakespeares will ever accept a position under the strangulation that the State Department is guaranteed to provide. It is equally far-fetched to imagine other creative talents of America knocking on the door of the State Department and accepting paltry sums of money for the

experience of having their artistic vivisection in committee. Creativity always dies a quick death in rooms that house conference tables. Still-wet canvases do not hold up well under the weight of a dozen attaché cases.

It's true that Frank Shakespeare made a lady out of propaganda, but he left the agency and then a committee got hold of her and if the recommendations in the black book with colored tabs are carried out the streets and become a hooker again. As far as I'm concerned, she can stand under a street lamp in Washington all night. There's nothing out there but very old men and frogs, anyway. She won't do any business.

Bruce Herschensohn, who was deputy special assistant to President Nixon, was director of motion pictures and of the USIA from 1968 to 1972. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Aspects of Saigon's Retreat

By Robert Thompson

LONDON—There are two fashionable myths about the current North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam—that the South has more men and more guns than the North, and that the North is more highly motivated than the South.

Not only are the Russian guns far better than the American guns, but because the South is defending known fixed positions, towns and installations, the North Vietnamese Army's artillery cannot miss. The South Vietnamese Army in reply can fire thousands of rounds without being certain of hitting anything.

Moreover, it is estimated that the North has 20 months' supply of ammunition at an intensive combat rate whereas, because of Congress, the South has enough for only a few weeks.

Reserves, Too

In addition to superior firepower, the North Vietnamese Army, by rapidly deploying six reserve divisions to the two northern regions, also achieved overwhelming numerical superiority at the point of attack.

The superior morale of the North Vietnamese Army stems not from motivation but from the fact that it holds the strategic initiative. Like all Soviet clients, Hanoi is in a can-win, can't-lose position, and, since the Paris agreement, has not had to spend either manpower or resources on defense, whereas the South has had to string out its forces and its limited ammunition stocks down the whole length of the country and adopt a solely defensive posture.

Insofar as motivation is a factor, it is not the case that the other side got the Prussians while we got the Bavarians but rather that the South Vietnamese were unlucky enough to get the Americans while the North got the Russians!

Credibility

Blessed are the excuse-makers, for they have destroyed the credibility of the United States. It is, so they say, only a corrupt, repressive regime in Saigon. But in that case why are the poor people of Vietnam fleeing yet again from the Communists? Millions are voting with

Time for Action Helping the Vietnamese

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—As World War II ended, millions of civilian lives were saved by emergency relief measures. The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration provided medicine, food and shelter without boundaries of place or politics, caring among others for 8 million displaced persons. Many countries contributed. But the crucial factor was the extraordinary generosity of the United States, which supplied more than half of UNRRA's resources.

The American instinct for generosity is making itself felt again now, in response to the human tragedy in Vietnam. The reactions of ordinary people, the telephone calls flooding relief agencies, the offer to adopt Vietnamese children—all these show an overwhelming desire to help the innocent victim of the war.

But the goodwill has not, so far, produced much actual help for the people who need it. In Vietnam, American ships have picked up a few refugees and taken them to other places of doubtful safety. In the United States, the impression is of chaos: Officials have given no clear view of what U.S. policy is or how the public can help.

Urgent Need

The problem is to join the mood here, the deep and genuine desire to help, with the need on the ground. The need is urgent. Millions of Vietnamese are separated from their homes, often from their families. Living without adequate food or shelter or safe water. Help is required now. President Ford has spoken more than once of sending humanitarian aid. Now the time has come for deeds. There are steps that Mr. Ford and the United States can take, at once, to relieve the misery of the Vietnamese.

high Vietnamese officials not closely associated with the United States over the years, whose lives would be at risk if Saigon fell. There is also reason to bring children fathered by Americans they might never be accepted by Vietnamese society, which is radically conscious as most of the numbers involved are mod-

Even the flight of orphans, all the goodwill of the American people is a dubious symbol. A bitter South Vietnamese Army lieutenant said to his other day: "It is nice to you Americans taking home a vent of our country as you leave—china, elephants and orphans."

In any event, the real problem will remain after whatever evacuations take place: the millions of Vietnamese who are going to leave. A few dramatic flights cannot dispose of concern for them.

3. We must be prepared to care the helpless wherever they are. Whether a child gets American medicine or powdered milk should not depend on where or how a family was when Saigon army collapsed. There are an estimated one million refugees on the other side of the line now, and there may be more in time. Their survival should not rest on our political pride.

The French government has already decided to send emergency aid to both sides in South Vietnam. The French consul remains in Danang when it fell, and he is expected to fly despite the airport there is in Hanoi. Planes are also being loaded with vaccines, medical supplies and other emergency items for refugees who now on the other side of the line.

Agencies Ready

American voluntary agencies have said they are ready to open their offices in the area abandoned by Saigon if arrangements can be made with the Provisional Revolutionary Government. The PRG has indicated that it is ready to accept aid personnel from the UN Children's Fund and possibly other international bodies. It is through the agencies that relief will have to go to the other side, with all a proper safeguards.

Ford has a tremendous opportunity at this moment—a moment to begin treating this country as a whole, not just as a collection of warring factions. He can do so only if he focuses his thought and ours on the humanitarian cause, eschewing any further attempts to assign blame to Congress or to find "proxies" military aid to Saigon where officials swore to Congress they were none.

Americans are ready to unite something in Vietnam at last. Their hearts are open. Congress will surely approve any sympathetic relief program. It is to the President to put politics aside and lead us in meeting our responsibility to the people of South Vietnam.

Aspects of Saigon's Retreat

By Robert Thompson

their feet. What has happened to all those lovely newspaper stories that the refugees fled only from American bombing? Who, as this great tragedy unfolds, will be outraged by the slaughter?

They also say that it would be wrong to pour good money after bad. That line has already cost us the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and the energy crisis. Now, for the sake of \$1 billion or \$2 billion it will cost the United States \$50 billion to \$100 billion more annually in defense costs if credibility is to be restored.

Incidentally, will many remember all those fascinating newspaper articles on what the \$25 billion a year to be saved from the Vietnam war could be spent on? Where has it gone?

Israel, having been compelled, on the Soviet Union's demand, to accept a cease-fire, has been asked to make further concessions vital to its security in return for an American guarantee. But a guarantee has only one meaning—the willingness to spill blood. It is hardly surprising that Secretary of State Kissinger's attempts at a cease-fire have failed. Israel realizes that an American president's guarantee is worthless. After all, five of them, from Dwight D. Eisenhower to Gerald R. Ford, pledged support for Vietnam.

With the southern flank of NATO crumbling from the Bosphorus to the Azores, both Europe and the moderate rulers of the

Middle East are threatened. The madman and extremists have been let loose and King Faisal has already gone.

Illusory Détente

Meanwhile, through an illusory détente, the Soviet Union has neutralized the United States' two certain future events: the death of Mao Tse-tung and the death of Marshal Tito. If either China or Yugoslavia can be forced back into the Moscow fold, the Soviet Union will further strengthen the security of its border and the can-win, can't-lose strategic initiative both for itself and its allies.

The American retreat before Moscow, like that of Napoleon, is beginning to litter the road with corpses. Henry A. Kissinger has been vainly fighting a rearguard action with no army, no tanks, no navy and no money. The administration can no longer conduct a credible American foreign policy. But, do not worry, a new foreign policy will have already been laid down in Congress: If you surrender, it killing will stop. It is a clear message, to the world, of the subject surrender of the United States.

Mr. Robert Thompson, the British expert on guerrilla warfare, was an adviser to President Nixon on the war in Vietnam. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 500	High	Low	Last	Chg	—1975— Stocks and Div's	S&P 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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cash					Now	5.77	5.77	5.42	5.45
prices in primary markets as regis-					Mar	5.71	5.71	5.74	5.77
tered today in New York wires.					SOYBEAN OIL (40,000 lbs)				
Commodity and grade					May	28.25	28.25	28.55	28.58
Month					Jul	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
Year ago					Aug	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
FOODS					Sep	25.50	25.50	24.45	25.50
Coffee Accra, lb.					Oct	24.00	24.00	24.75	24.15
Cocoa & Santos, lb.					Nov	22.45	22.45	22.45	22.45
Year ago					Dec	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05
Year ago					Mar	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05
TEXTILES					SOYBEAN MEAL (100 lbs)				
Princetons 64-66 35 1/4					May	124.00	124.00	122.00	124.00
Year ago					Jul	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
Year ago					Aug	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Sep	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Oct	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Nov	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
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Year ago					Dec	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Apr	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					May	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Jun	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Jul	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Aug	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Sep	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Oct	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Nov	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Dec	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Apr	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					May	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Jun	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Jul	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Aug	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Sep	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Oct	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00
Year ago					Nov				

London Commodities

[illegible]

London Metal Market

FOOTBALLS			TODAY			PREVIOUS		
May	5.1	5.274	5.0	5.274	5.8			
Jun	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Jul	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Aug	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Sep	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			

ADVERTISMENT			TODAY			PREVIOUS		
Copper wire	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Copper wire	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Thin	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Lead	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Thin	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Lead	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Thin	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 months	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.			TODAY			PREVIOUS		
May	5.1	5.274	5.0	5.274	5.8			
Jun	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Jul	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Aug	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			
Sep	5.85	5.67	6.60	6.22	5.84			

Paris Commodities

The undersigned announces that the annual report 1974 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heiding & Pierson and further at:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hoop N.V.
K&A-Associate N.V.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY
COMPANY N.V.**

	HIGH	Low	Close	Settlement
SUGAR				
May			2000	
Aug.			2510	
Nov.			2510	
Dec.			1978	
March			1978	
May			1978	
COCOA				
May	990	910	924	924 1/2
Aug.	990	910	924	924 1/2
Dec.	920 1/2	890	920	920
May	920 1/2	890	920	920

The undersigned announces that the annual report 1974 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Hellding & Pierson and further at:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Kas-Associatie N.V.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, April 2nd, 1975.

Low U.S. Investment Seen Curbing Output

By James L. Rowe Jr.

LONDON, April 7 (WP).—Growth in economic output in the United States is curbing output in other industrial nations because the United States is a much smaller share of the world's production to upgrading its manufacturing base, a Treasury Department study concludes.

The study, which is the first of its kind, shows that the "absolute level of U.S. productivity is diminishing," the study says. It also shows that the U.S. productivity is falling behind other industrial nations.

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Volkswagen Raises Prices, Says It Plans Big Layoffs

REUBURG, W. Germany, (UPI).—In an apparent effort to make up for a slump in car sales, Volkswagen has raised prices of most models by an average 4.3 per cent.

The price increase, announced yesterday, is the second this year. On Jan. 1, prices went up an average 3.5 per cent.

Exempted from the new increase was VW's newest model, the Polo.

In a related development, Toni Schmuckler, VW's chief executive, described in a newspaper interview yesterday as "grossly exaggerated" reports claiming that the company was planning to lay off 10,000 workers.

But Mr. Schmuckler, a former manager at Ford who assumed his VW post in January, acknowledged that "personnel adjustment measures are unavoidable."

Mr. Schmuckler's statement came one day after Hans Edgar Jahn, a provincial leader of the opposition Christian Democrats, told a party rally in Bonn that VW was planning to fire 10,000 workers in the course of this year.

Mr. Jahn also urged the government of Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt to subsidize VW to help secure jobs.

Both the Finance Ministry in Bonn and Lower Saxony State Economics Minister Erich Kueper, a VW board member, described Mr. Jahn's figures as "incorrect."

Mr. Kueper, however, said there would be extensive personnel cuts in line with the company's rationalization drive.

On Friday, 10,000 workers at VW's Neckarsulm plant staged a three-hour strike, seeking greater job security.

The workers walked off their jobs following unconfirmed reports that VW was considering shutting down the Neckarsulm works, which is turning out Audi cars.

EEC Probe Reported on Cable Cartel

Investigation Hinted
After News Report

BRUSSELS, April 7 (AP-DJ).—Anti-trust experts of the Commission are reportedly investigating allegations that groups of cable makers in some 20 countries linked through International Cable Development Corp. (ICDC) are violating EEC regulations by collaborating to restrict their competition in world markets.

Sources close to the commission today hinted at an investigation of ICDC's activities and of the behavior of electric cable makers associated with ICDC.

The Times of London published a lengthy report on the alleged international cartel.

Commission anti-trust officials declined comment on the Times report and refused to disclose whether the anti-trust authority is investigating.

But sources said investigations have been under way for some time and that they center especially on ICDC, which is based in Liechtenstein.

Fines Possible
These sources also said that it will take some time before the anti-trust officials would be able to decide whether competition laws have been violated. In case of such a violation, the companies involved could be fined by the commission. Such fines can be appealed at the European Court of Justice.

The Times report claimed that the international arrangements for restricting competition included the sharing out of export territories, collective negotiation of guidelines for price quotations and agreed methods for undermining competitors who do not belong to ICDC.

The newspaper alleged that manufacturers in Austria, Britain, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia were involved.

According to the report, subsidiaries of IIT Europe Inc., a unit of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., resigned from ICDC fearing that the collaboration between manufacturers could run foul of European anti-trust authorities.

A spokesman for IIT Europe confirmed that IIT affiliates in Europe which once belonged to ICDC had withdrawn from that group in 1973.

Submarine Cables
Standard Telephones and Cable, a British IIT unit, is a large manufacturer and exporter of submarine cable systems.

Britain's Monopoly Commission is currently investigating the country's electric cable industry, including its export activities. The commission initiated a probe last July with instructions to report its findings within two years.

Britain's cable makers last month registered an intercompany agreement with the Office of Fair Trading concerning the supply of telephone cable. It provides for an exchange of price information and market sharing.

Unless the companies can prove the agreement works in the public interest, it can be banned by the Restrictive Trade Practices Court.

West Is Urged To Start Gearing For New Boom

GENEVA, April 7 (NYT).—United Nations researchers today urged the Western industrialized world to start expanding its production capacity to avoid bottlenecks and more inflation in the new boom that could come in one or two years.

Much of the pressure on the production capacity of the Western industrialized nations will come from the demand for investment goods of the oil-exporting countries, according to the experts of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

The researchers noted in their annual economic survey that as demand accelerates, production bottlenecks, which developed during the 1973 boom, could recur.

While the Western world is now going through its worst postwar recession, the survey found there was a "fairly good chance that conditions will improve by the end of 1975."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deminec Increases North Sea Stake

Deminec, the West German oil company, has signed a preliminary contract to acquire Champ Petroleum's 25.5-per-cent stake in the North Sea block number 211/18, which includes part of the Thistle oil field. A Deminec spokesman refused to comment on West German press reports of a \$80-million to \$70-million price, and could not set a date for the final deal, which is subject to approval by supervisory bodies on both sides and by the British government. In January, Deminec bought United Cases Oil & Gas, with its 17-per-cent share in the block. Reserves for the field are officially estimated at 130 million tons. Deminec's main shareholder is VERA, the holding company in which the West German government has around a 45-per-cent share.

Lockheed Near to Deal With Banks

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. expects to make a deal this month with its lending banks for a major financial overhaul without benefit of a merger partner. This message was conveyed without emphasis in a public announcement by Lockheed that it has had to delay reporting of its 1974 financial results and postpone its annual meeting. After Lockheed was left at the altar Feb. 28 by one-time potential partner Textron Inc., alternative routes to fiscal rehabilitation of the aerospace giant were discussed. One way was to seek another corporation that might infuse new capital into Lockheed in exchange for equity. Another was to ask the 24-bank team, which is owed some \$800 million by Lockheed, to exchange a big chunk of their debt for preferred stock. Without explicitly saying so, Lockheed evidently has gone down the latter path in an effort to reach stability. Lockheed says that pending the outcome of the bank negotiations, it has been delayed in "finalizing its accounts." Consequently, the firm's auditor has been delayed in completing its audit of 1974 results. Lockheed says these delays also will

necessitate deferring its annual shareholders meeting, "which would normally be held May 6." A new date has not yet been set.

Rolls-Royce Plans Rights Issue

Rolls Royce Motors Holdings Ltd. is turning to the capital market for fresh funds, voicing confidence in the market for its high-priced, luxury autos. The fund-raising totals \$20.5 million and is to be achieved through an issue to shareholders of record April 2 of one new share for every seven currently held or for every 27 nominal value of the company's convertible bonds. The price of the new shares is 35 pence each. Rolls Royce shares closed at 46 1/2 pence, down 20. The 1975 high is 48 1/2 pence and the low 20. Part of the proceeds of the rights issue will be used to finance expansion of the company's auto production facilities. Demand for Rolls Royce cars continued to exceed factory capacity throughout 1974, when the sales reached an annual record of 2,905, up from 2,760 in 1973, the previous record. The company says it remains "reasonably confident" that world demand for the cars will be maintained throughout this year also.

Goodyear Forecasts Lower Net

Goodyear Tire & Rubber expects first-quarter profits to be down from a year ago, despite record sales for the 1975 period. But chairman Charles P. Hill added, however, that the firm "anticipates a very respectable showing" in both sales and earnings for the whole year. The lower first-quarter profits reflect an inventory reduction program that resulted in "heavy charges for idle plants and layoffs," he notes. Profit improvement is anticipated in the second quarter as recent drops in auto production will be replaced by increases in daily car output in April, May and June. "While this may be slight at first, and only build up gradually, it will be a step in the right direction," the tire firm says.

Trade Unions Agree to Reduce Their Claims

Slump Cutting Into Japan Pay Increases

TOKYO, April 7 (AP-DJ).—Events are conspiring to push Japanese wage increases in the current spring labor offensive far below initial expectations as negotiations near a climax.

Last autumn, most labor unions set wage increase targets for the current year at rates in excess of 30 per cent, hoping to duplicate last year's average 32.9-per-cent gain in base pay. Until quite recently, economists were generally predicting settlements in excess of 30 per cent. Currently, however, it looks as though the average may be in the 15-17 per cent range, or even below, and a lot of workers may get substantially less than that.

A major break came over the weekend when employees of Kanebo Ltd., the nation's oldest textile concern and a leading manufacturer of fibers and fabrics, cosmetics and foodstuffs, agreed to a pay freeze for the current year. Workers will receive only the average 2.00 yen (about \$6.25) per month increase, or about 2.2 per cent provided for under the company's automatic seniority system, a device common to almost all Japanese concerns.

Kanebo's union had originally requested an average monthly increase of 26.83 yen per month, or 26.3 per cent.

The workers settled for virtually nothing because Kanebo, which has had to close several production facilities as a result of a severe recession, has not laid off any employees or sought "voluntary retirements." Surplus textile workers have been transferred to other divisions and, barring economic disaster, the weekend settlement assured that this procedure will be continued.

Attention now is focusing on the steel industry, which is expected to make its first formal offer April 9. Pressure on the steel producers to hold down the rate of increase, and on the steelworkers union to hold out for a large settlement, have been intense. Steel is traditionally the first major industry to settle its pay levels each spring, providing a benchmark for most other sectors.

This industry, sliding into recession after a boom year, claims it needs to raise prices about 31 per cent in the domestic market even before the effects of this

year's wage gains are taken into consideration, just to cover raw material cost increases. Shipbuilders, auto producers and electric appliance makers have all told the steel companies that a low wage benchmark is essential to smooth the way for price increase negotiations.

Steel industry executives said recently that they plan to offer less than 15 per cent.

Last year there were about 14 job offers for every applicant when the spring negotiations took place. This year, however, over one million people are believed to be out of work and there are around 1.35 job seekers for every position being offered.

Depression Forcing Asians To Search for New Markets

By William D. Hartley

HONG KONG, April 7 (AP-DJ).—Asian companies have been forced to change their ways of doing business as the world economic recession tightens.

In the old days, companies were deluged with orders. The booming economies of the West demanded more and more of the light consumer items that are the main products of Asia.

Today, because of a world recession, many companies in this part of the world are studying their organization, their management, their products and their efficiency.

Among the changes:
• Cost-cutting measures: It used to be acceptable to waste money because it was replaced so quickly by profit. But every penny counts these days, so the old disregard for expenses is out.

For example, Far Eastern Textile Ltd., a Taiwan group comprising a department store, a cement company and a chemical business along with the textiles, has set up a single purchasing department. Formerly, the group let each unit do its own purchasing, a practice that often led to costly duplication.

Research and development: Some companies have stopped letting buyers dictate what they make and are developing new products on their own. Promotors Ltd. of Hong Kong recently started selling a combination desk calculator and digital clock that was in part locally designed.

Financing customers: Too many companies became accustomed to the easy and lucrative U.S. market and just sat around waiting for orders. With Amer-

ican purchases off sharply, they are reaching elsewhere. Most countries are sending more trade missions to countries they had scarcely heard of a year ago.

P. Y. Huang, deputy chairman of Singapore's Economic Development Board, says, "We are looking from the Middle East to Fiji." And more companies want to participate in these trade missions. "Last year they weren't eager to go because they had good business," says an organizer of such missions, "but the lesson they've learned now is that it isn't safe to depend on just one market like America."

Trading Drops in N.Y. As Dow Falls 4 Points

NEW YORK, April 7 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange offices closed lower today after quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 4.38 points to 742.88. The index fell from the beginning and remained lower the entire session. Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 1,015 to 380.

Volume totaled 13.88 million shares compared with 14.17 million shares traded Friday.

Brokers said trading continued the trend of last week, when institutional money went to the sidelines after end-of-the-quarter adjustments. As a result, they say there is a "wait-and-see" attitude in the absence of encouraging news.

Pasco gained 2 1/2 to 21 3/4. Standard Oil of Indiana has made an offer of \$250 million in cash for Pasco's oil-producing properties in Wyoming. Indiana Standard slipped 7/8 to 37 5/8. Studebaker Worthington, which owns 55 per cent of Pasco, climbed 2 to 27 3/4.

Moore McCormack rose 4 1/4 to 58 1/2. Earlier in the day the company said it knew of no reason for Friday's activity, when the company's stock gained 5 3/8 on volume of 44,300 shares.

Reliance Group dropped 7/8 to 5 5/8. The company said it may be forced to omit its dividend in the second quarter and possibly in other quarters. Also, the company's auditors qualified their opinion of the 1974 financial statement.

Superior Oil lost 5 1/2 to 168. Getty Oil 1 to 144. Sedco 1 to 25 3/8. Bristol Meyers 1 1/4 to 55 5/4. Coca-Cola 1 1/4 to 73 1/2. R.J. R. 1 to 32 5/8 and Weyerhaeuser 1 1/8 to 31 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.3 to 787.1. Most active was Syntex, which fell 1 1/4 to 87 on 122,400 shares traded.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.19 to 76.29. Treasury bill yields closed sharply higher, while federal funds closed little changed in the 5.25 to 5.75-per-cent range after touching 5.5 per cent in early trading.

Dealers said there was widespread pressure on the bill market as investors moved to realign

bill portfolios following last week's late upsurge in other short-term interest rates.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed mostly lower on the Board of Trade, but the declines were pared in the closing minutes.

Losses early in the session for oats, corn, wheat and soybeans ranged from about 2 to 16 cents. A flurry of buying at the close accompanied by short covering trimmed the declines in oats, corn and wheat.

Buying Men In U.S. Cut Inventories

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Purchasing agents reported over the weekend that they had continued to reduce their inventories of purchased materials last month.

Many of them also valued that they had not yet completed the process.

The report was considered significant because such inventory reduction often takes place during downturn swings in the business cycle, and replacement of depleted inventories usually accompanies an economic upturn.

The monthly business survey report of the National Association of Purchasing Management said declining production rates over the last several months had made it difficult for purchasing agents to reduce inventories as quickly as they desired.

Forty-nine per cent of the buyers responding said they reduced inventories in March, while only 14 per cent said they added to their inventories. Half the buyers said they expected to continue to liquidate inventories.

About two-thirds of the purchasing agents said they were "concerned" or "worried" about the economic outlook for the next 12 months. One-third said they were "optimistic" or "satisfied."

More than half of the buyers said the first quarter of 1974 had not measured up to their expectations, and only 7 per cent said it had exceeded them.

Only in pricing were the purchasing agents optimistic. Some reported that business was so slow they were easily able to turn back attempts to raise prices. Others said many of their suppliers were eliminating price escalator clauses when pressed to do so.

Although the outlook was generally gloomy, the survey indicated that there was a "very modest improvement in confidence" (which) carries with it members' expectations that general belt-tightening will take their through to a second-half upturn, spurred by improvement in the auto market, housing and construction.

Company Reports

	Del Monte	1975	1974
Third Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	301.1	263.2	
Profits (millions)	9.3	9.1	
Per Share	0.75	0.72	

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	820.2	778.5
Profits (millions)	54.7	26.5
Per Share	2.76	2.21

	1975	1974
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	856.3	873.2
Per Share	0.70	0.60
Profits (millions)	188.6	173.2
Per Share	0.72	0.60

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

an international bank with
a wide range of activities specialising in
Euro-currency Finance

Share, Loan Capital & Reserve U.S. \$43.3 million
Loans U.S. \$308.0 million
Total Assets U.S. \$680.0 million
(Equivalent of £ Sterling as at 28th February 1974)



Associated Japanese Bank
(International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3ND
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets exceeding U.S. \$80,000 million)

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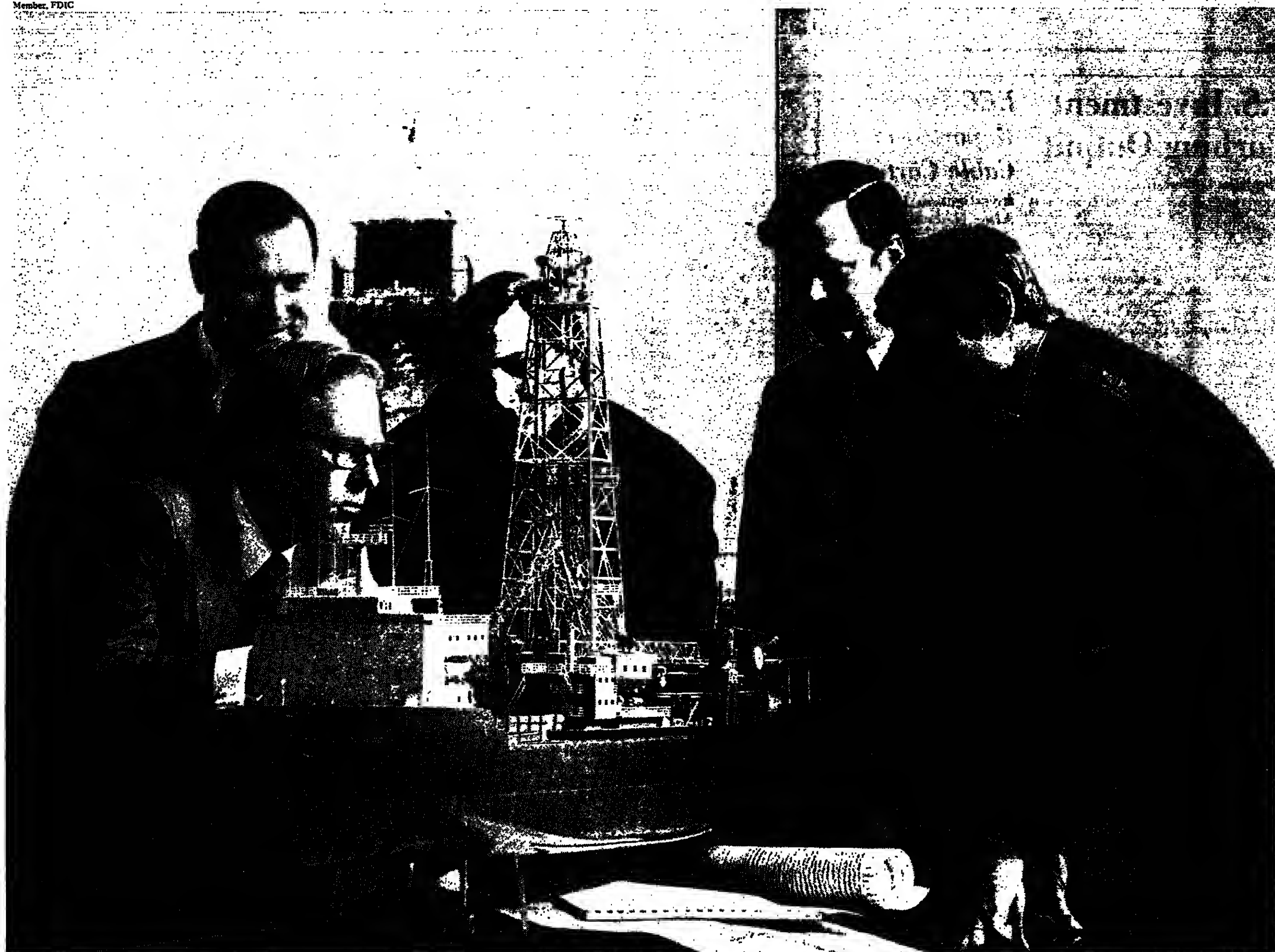
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	MEXICAN PESOS	U.S. DOLLARS
3-month Bank CD's	12.44% (gross)	8.50% (net)
6-month Bank CD's	12.72% (gross)	9 % (net)
12 to 24 month Bank		
Promissory Notes	14.20% (gross)	9.50% (net)

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Morgan officers meet in Paris on an energy-related financing. From left, William Blackwell, petroleum engineer, New York; Fabian vom Hofe, head of the Paris office; David Band, Euro-currency banking head, London; William Barrett, energy-projects finance manager, New York; Michel Girard, general banking, Paris.

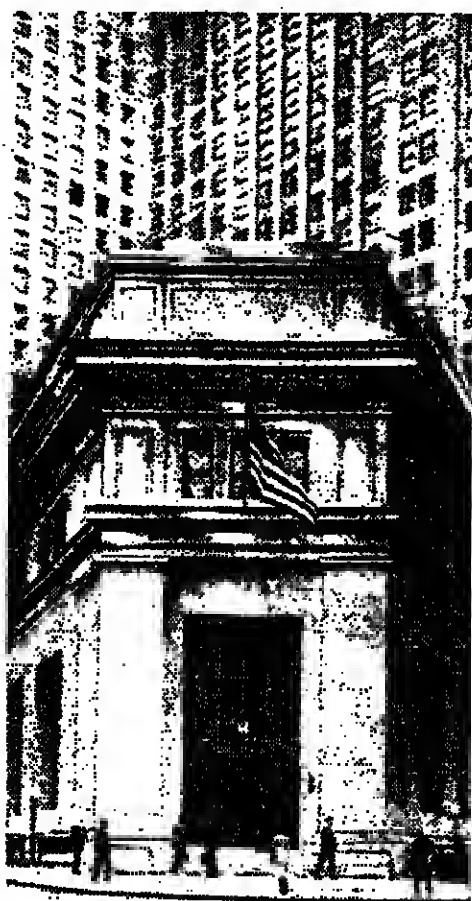
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Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

هيك من الأهرل

—1975—						—1975—						—1975—					
Stocks and Div in \$		Sis.				Stocks and Div in \$		Sis.				Stocks and Div in \$		Sis.			
High	Low	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Last chge	High	Low	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Last chge	High	Low	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Last chge
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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or no action taken at last dividend
or paid in preceding 12 months
1—Paid in stock in preceding 12 m

effective April 1, 1975

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Erme S	1 1/2	12 1/4	Coml Sh	20 1/2	22	Kamoa A	3 1/2	2 1/2	P Bennet	36 1/2
Wn F	2	3 1/4	Comm Pa	22	22 1/4	Kels Gre	1	1 1/2	PuO Cap	3 1/2
ff NC	1 1/2	16 1/4	Con Pap	34 1/2	35 1/2	Kayam	3	1 1/2	Quil Inn	2 1/2

Dayco Corp	NYS 4.80pt	
Esmark	ParkPen wd	
FedNat Mtg		

INDE

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research questions?*
 3. *What is the significance of the study?*
 4. *What are the limitations of the study?*
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	Q.N	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	Gr. Sch.	SuwaF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4188	5.77	102.075*	57.15	36.119	14.618	8.8938	94.93	44.44
Amsterdam (el)	25.55	14.24	14.24	8.2048	5.647*	13.702	3.702	3.422	
Frankfurt	2.3729	5.651		56.08	3.7438	8.738*	6.738*	92.07	43.28*
London (a)	2.38205	5.6140	0.6485	108.50	8.7673	83.65	83.65	100.75	12.81
London (b)	2.38205	5.6140	0.6485	108.50	8.7673	83.65	83.65	100.75	12.81
Paris	2.38205	5.6140	0.6485	108.50	8.7673	83.65	83.65	100.75	12.81
Stockholm	2.38205	5.6140	0.6485	108.50	8.7673	83.65	83.65	100.75	12.81
Zurich	2.38205	5.6140	0.6485	108.50	8.7673	83.65	83.65	100.75	12.81

The following are dollar values only: Danisch kron: 4.6545; Deutsche: 2.41; Israeli £: 6.60; Fetseta: 54.80; Schilling: 16.25; Sw. krona: 3.9655; Y.S.: 59.175; Belgian francian franc: 35.81;

1c) Commercial trans. (*) Units of 100, 1x) Units of 1,000, 1y) Units of 10,000.
1z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

April 7, 1975		
	Price	Yrs
ni Glass	243	Maatsu E. Wks.
nd, Print.	209	Mitsubi Hyv. Ind.
Bank	238	Mitsubi Corp.
Photo	372	Mitsui Co.
chi	166	Mitsukoshi
Motor	440	Nippon Elec.
toth	648	Sharp
air A. L.	1668	Shiseido
ing P. F.	308	Sony Corp.
Soap	373	Suwa Denso Bk.
in Brewery	315	Taiyo Marine
Maatsu	318	Takeda Chem.
Maatsu	357	Terimi
Maatsu E. Ind.	525	Tokai Marine
		Toray
		Toyota

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 7, 1975			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London	173.25	172.60	-1.05
Zurich	173.25	172.75	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo), U.S. dollars per ounce,	176.89	176.88	-0.28
Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B"			
Bonds (N.V. 1,000).			
Indexed value ..	1150.—		20.—
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.			
De Nederlandsche — International Bankers.			

Bavaria joins Liberty

A union for the future

**Bayerische Vereinsbank takes
pleasure in announcing the
official opening
of its New York branch,
the Union Bank of Bavaria.
UBB, a strong partner for financ-
ing American-German trade and
business.**

With consolidated assets exceeding DM 40 billion, Bayerische Vereinsbank ranks among the top 40 in the world of banking.

Foreign offices, branches and subsidiaries in many parts of the world provide the necessary basis for all international operations.

The new branch in the heart of New York City is "on stream." It has already proved itself to be a highly professional and integral part of the US financial scene. UBB offers all banking services for international and domestic corporations.

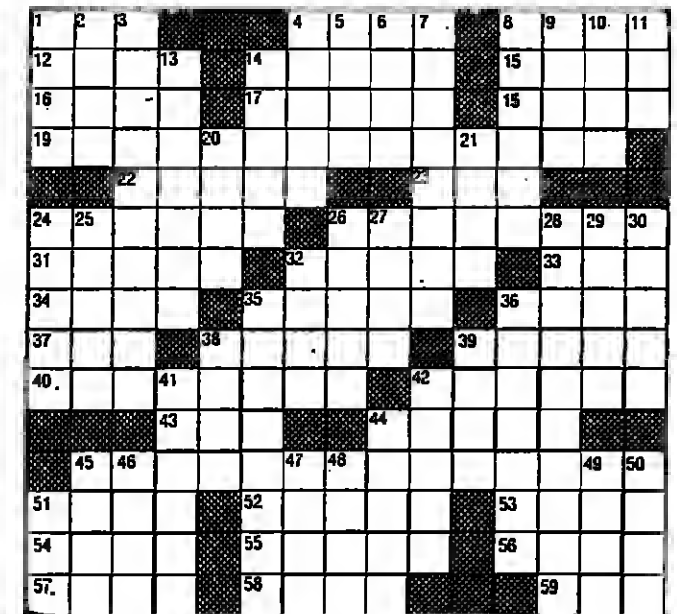
UBB
430 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022
Telephone: (212) 758-4664
Telex: 423757
Managers: T. E. G. Brunner
Dr. Bars Graf von Wallwitz



CROSSWORD

By Will Wans

- ACROSS**
- 1 Daughter of Loki
4 Strong fiber
6 Portico
12 Prof's field
14 Like Armstrong's landing
15 Remain unsettled
16 Peruvian native
17 Chemical compound
18 Bronx cheer
19 Prospering
22 Fine sauterie
23 Attribute
24 Confutes
26 Apprehensive
31 Estate
32 U.S. poet
33 Call — day
34 Suffices
35 Grass and square
38 Cuckoo
39 Eggs: Fr.
40 Allant
42 Light again
43 F.D.R. aide
44 Welles
- DOWN**
- 1 Home, in Bonn
2 Ferber
3 Stroke of fortune
4 Plump
5 Have — with (know someone)
6 Notorious
7 Ecroch
8 Ariel, for ooe
9 Duck
10 Eleven, in Tours
11 Cooper's tool
- 13 One-masters of Midwest
14 Theater seats
15 Greens stroke
16 Airport gear
17 Place for French pupils
18 U.S. composer
19 Goes bad
20 Morgan and Rothschild, e.g.
21 Serviceable
22 Optical beam
23 Ump's call
24 N.F.L. team
25 Looked up to
26 "The Love"
27 Family member
28 Knisset's domain
29 Besmirches
30 Arctic domiciles
31 Soap, in phony
32 Tom, Dick and Harry, e.g.
33 Arrow poison
34 Gee-gas
35 Spanish linen
36 Kennel sound
37 Clara of films



WEATHER

ALGAEV...	15	30	Cloudy	MADRID...	11	32	Fair
AMSTERDAM...	6	43	Overcast	MILAN...	15	39	Cloudy
ANKARA...	23	77	Cloudy	MONTREAL...	-2	28	Snow
ATHENS...	72	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW...	21	30	Overcast
BEIRUT...	22	30	Cloudy	MUNICH...	4	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE...	21	28	Cloudy	NEW YORK...	7	43	Sunny
BERLIN...	5	42	Cloudy	NICE...	13	55	Fair
BRUSSELS...	3	41	Overcast	OSLO...	1	34	Snow
BUENOS AIRES...	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS...	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO...	21	88	Fair	PRAGUE...	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	17	63	Cloudy	ROME...	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	3	37	Showers	SOFIA...	23	32	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL...	61	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM...	23	32	Snow
DUBLIN...	5	46	Showers	TEHRAN...	27	37	Fair
EDINBURGH...	7	43	Cloudy	TEL AVIV...	33	47	Cloudy
FLORENCE...	14	57	Cloudy	TOKYO...	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT...	5	46	Cloudy	TORONTO...	11	52	Overcast
GENOVA...	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA...	4	43	Rain
HILSING...	4	39	Cloudy	WARSAW...	5	46	Cloudy
ISTANBUL...	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON...	—	—	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS...	15	64	Overcast	ZURICH...	3	37	Cloudy
LISBON...	13	53	Fair				
LONDON...	10	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES...	8	46	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied for the U.K. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund...	\$6.14	(d) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Am. Express Int'l. Fund...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo (Investment) Fund...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund A...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund B...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund C...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund D...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund E...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund F...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund G...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund H...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund I...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund J...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund K...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund L...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund M...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund N...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund O...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund P...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund Q...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund R...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund S...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund T...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund U...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund V...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund W...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund X...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund Y...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53
(d) Apollo Fund Z...	\$6.14	(w) K&N Income Fund...	\$17.53

PEANUTS



B.C.



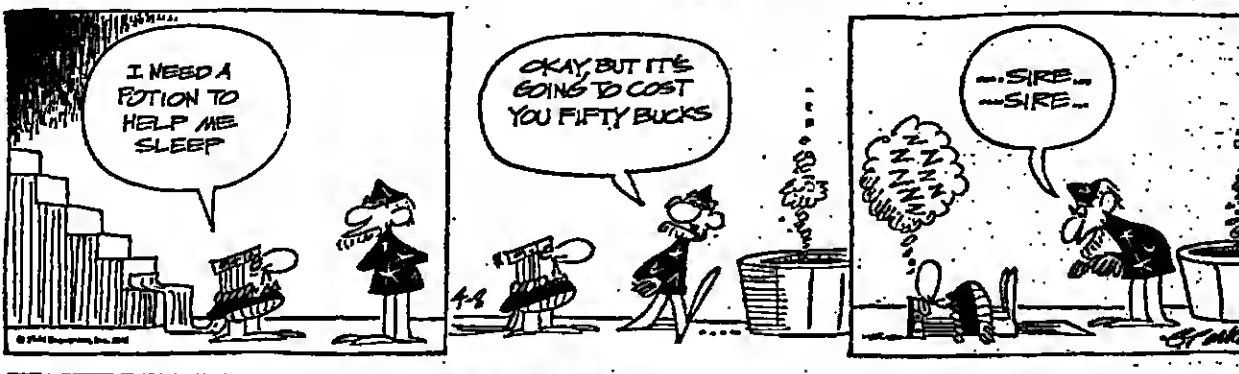
BLONDIE



BEETLE RAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

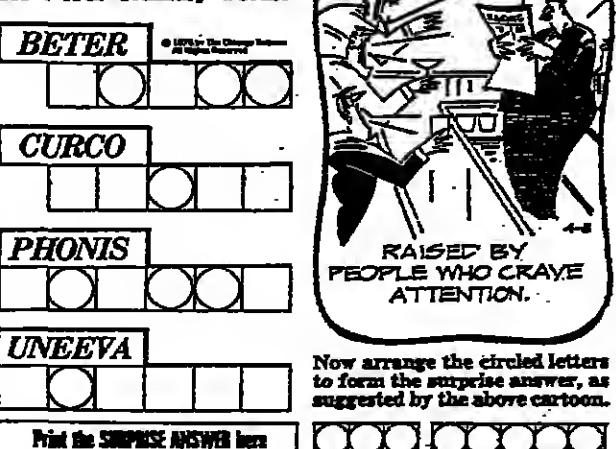


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

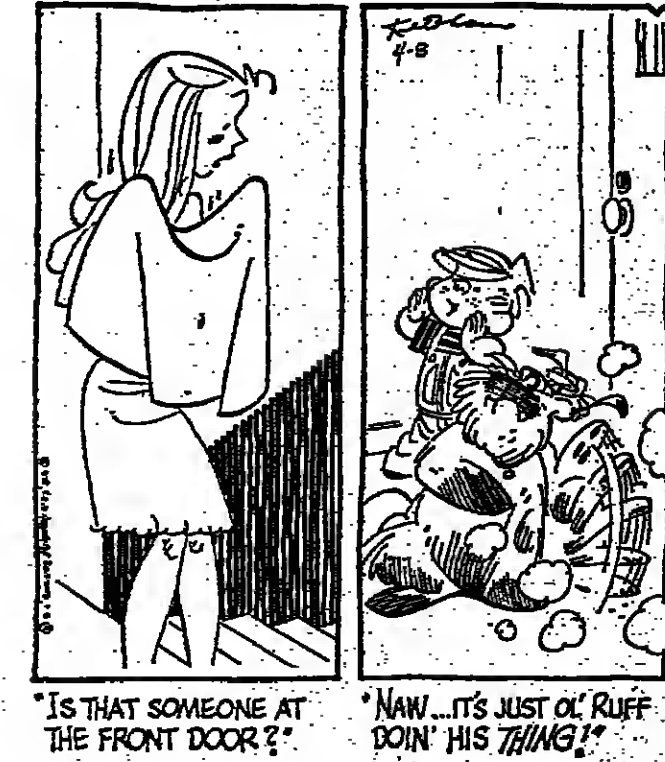
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: EJECT CANAL ADVICE FETISH
Answers: "The way we're come down as a family." — DESCENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

HERS

By A. Alvarez. Random House. 255 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

If I had not known that A. Alvarez was a highly regarded English poet and critic, I might have supposed, on the evidence of "Hers," that he was just another run-of-the-mill first novelist. It appears that his literary experience or sophistication is not transferable. No one has yet explained why a man who can distinguish a good line from a bad one in somebody else's book cannot do as much for his own. Is love really blind?

One can imagine a competent critic writing a certain kind of bad novel, one which lacks the mysterious qualities that make a man a persuasive novelist. It is difficult, though, to understand how Mr. Alvarez could have remained unaware of so many of the minor tricks of the novelist's craft. Craft, what is that? The critic is supposed to judge: it is his stock in trade.

In fact, everybody—not just critics—should have some sort of an ear for dialogue. Talk is what we do all our lives long, yet Mr. Alvarez seems to be a mere babe in the woods here. Take this scene, for example: Sam, who is 22 and a graduate student in literature, is walking with the beautiful 30-year-old wife of a professor of literature. He is already half in love with her and if she is going to love him back, it will depend largely on what he says. "Someone up there has turned the hose on." A few pages later, watching a hawk hovering above them, he says: "It must be beautiful up there. Really free."

I refuse to believe that Julie, the professor's wife, can think herself in love with Sam after that. Nevertheless, that is what the author asks us to do. She loves him, we are told, for his literary sensibility. Her belly is flat and flat calls to flat.

When Sam looks at Julie, he thinks: "I've never seen a real woman before." It is this line, can only say that he should be flunked out of school. For a literary man, Mr. Alvarez does not have a high opinion of those who study and profess his discipline. They are all reading the same "Arab" books and envying the same other's tiny successes. . . . Even the professor is haunted by the obscurest hierarchies of power above him, he is told.

Apart from a preference for flat bellies, Julie does not seem to know her own mind. (She married the professor, who is now in his 50s, when she was a starving German "wait" of 17, and at 30 she is dissatisfied with him, her two children, and the university town where they live. She is always replying "icky" to his remarks. Yet Sam loves her too. "She had had children and been hungry; she . . . had seen people die; she was impatient with his grand provocations of feeling.") Well, then, what is "Hers" all about? If Sam is a bore and the professor's a bore and life, too, where's our novel going to locate itself? Why, in Julie's search for identity, her thrust toward sexual relief, of course. Where else? I'm not saying that these are not natural or legitimate goals for a young woman—particularly in our self-conscious, keenly "aware"

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 200 bookstores in 110 communities in the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	Confessions, by James Michener	James Michener	1 32
2	The Great-Grand Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	Nicholas Meyer	2 28
3	Yellow Shells, by Arthur Hailey	Arthur Hailey	5 2
4	Lady, by Thomas Tryon	Thomas Tryon	3 16
5	Somewhere, Happened, by Joseph Heller	Joseph Heller	4 24
6	The Promise of Joy, by T. S. Eliot	T. S. Eliot	7 2
7	Black Sunday, by Harris	Harris	5
8	A Matter of Days, by John Updike	John Updike	9 3
9	The Dreadful Lemon Sky, by John D. MacDonald	John D. MacDonald	10 3
10	Madness, by Morris West	Morris West	20

GENERAL

1	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	Charles Berlitz	1 21
2	Values in Our Century, by Stanley Stein	Stanley Stein	2 12
3	Strictly Speaking, by Edna St. Vincent Millay	Edna St. Vincent Millay	3 10
4	Here as The New Yorker, by Brendan Gill	Brendan Gill	4 4
5	The Bookman, by Martin Dan Heister and Gary Paul Gates	Dan Heister and Gary Paul Gates	4 20
6	All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Hervey	James Hervey	5 26
7	The Accents of Men, by J. B. Bowring	J. B. Bowring	7 9
8	The Measure of Man, by William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson	William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson	9 3
9	The Measure of Man, by William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson	William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson	10 4
10	The Ugly Secret, by F. W. Winterbottom	F. W. Winterbottom	8 11

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

After the auction shown, South had to play a tricky three no-trump contract. East's take-out double had shown length in the black suit, so he had some clue to the distribution.

West led the club deuce, and East signaled with the nine under dummy's ace. This gave the declarer some comfort, since it was now likely that the club queen was in East's hand. However, he was in a strange position. He could count eight tricks, but was in danger of giving the defenders a fifth trick in the process of trying to make her ninth.

At the second trick, South led a spade from dummy, and when East put up the spade jack it was allowed to win. The defense could have cashed four more tricks: three in hearts and the club king to beat the contract.

But it was hard for East to resist this, and he led a low club. South put up his queen and was able to make an over-trick by entering dummy with a diamond lead and finessing the spade 10.

In the replay, South made the same spade lead at the second trick, but captured the jack with the ace. He then ran diamonds, giving West an opportunity to signal his danger. The defense then had no trouble in taking five tricks to beat the contract.

NORTH
♠ K 8 5
♥ Q J 7 3
♦ Q J 10 5
♣ A

EAST (D)
♠ Q J 7 3
♥ A 10
♦ 6 2
♣ K 8 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A 10 4
♥ 9 5
♦ A K 8 7 3
♣ Q 5 4

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East: South West North
Pass 1 0 Pass 1 0
DBL 1NT Pass 3NT
Pass Pass
West led the club two.

Reds Open Season Beating Dodgers with Single in 14th

NATI, April 7 (UPI)—George Foster beat the Dodgers with a single in the 14th inning to give the Cincinnati Reds a 3-1 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers today in the first game of the season.

Foster, batting for winning relief pitcher Pat Darcy, then hit a slow roller toward third base which Darcy had hoped would roll foul. Cey finally fielded the ball about one foot fair.

The 14-inning thriller had the National League record for the longest opening day game in history and was played before the largest regular season crowd in Reds' history—52,626.

The game had been tied 1-1 since the sixth inning. The Dodgers grabbed a 1-0 lead in the fourth inning when Garvey, the league's Most Valuable Player last season, singled home Jimmy Wynn from second base. Wynn and Joe Ferguson had walked to start the inning.

The Reds tied the score, 1-1, in the sixth as Concepcion singled home Pete Rose from third base. Rose and Joe Morgan started the Reds' sixth with singles and Rose moved to third on Tony Perez's deep fly to right.

Mike Marshall, who appeared in a record 106 games last season, relieved Dodger starter Don Sutton in the eighth inning. Sutton gave up five hits.

Don Gullett started for Cincinnati and went 9 2/3 innings, allowing only five hits, before being relieved by Clay Carroll.

Clayton Kershaw, who appeared in a record 106 games last season, relieved Dodger starter Don Sutton in the eighth inning. Sutton gave up five hits.

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TWENTY'S A CROWD—Almost all the members of the Toronto Maple Leafs, in dark jerseys, and Boston Bruins gather on the ice during a fight between the Leafs' goalie Gord McRae and Bobby Schumatz of Boston.

Knicks Receive Foreign Aid in Gaining Playoff

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI)—Four National Basketball Association teams take only a one-day breather before beginning their second season tomorrow—the playoffs.

The New York Knicks made it for the ninth straight year, but this was the hardest of all. By virtue of their dramatic victory over Buffalo yesterday and Cleveland's one-point loss to Kansas City-Omaha, the Knicks gained the Eastern Conference wild card spot by a half-game over the Cavaliers and the right to travel to Houston to begin a three-game qualifying playoff series tomorrow with the Rockets, the second-

place team in the Central Division.

Detroit, the Western Conference wild card team, will travel to Seattle the same night to take on the Sonics, who had a strong second half of the season to finish second to Golden State in the Pacific Division.

Boston and Golden State drew lyes for ending up with the best records in their conferences during the regular season and will meet the winners of the qualifying playoffs in seven-game series.

The Celtics take on the winner of the New York-Houston series, while the Warriors play the team emerging from the Detroit-Seattle matchup.

The second stage of the playoffs begins Thursday. Washington, Central Division leader, will begin a best-of-seven series at home with Buffalo, runner-up to Boston in the Atlantic Division, while Midwest champion Chicago hosts second-place Kansas City-Omaha.

Playoff Blocked

OMAHA, Neb., April 7 (UPI)—The long arm of Elton Behegan saved New York yesterday afternoon.

Behegan stretched it out to block a last-second shot by Cleveland's Fred Foster and protect the Kansas City-Omaha Kings' 99-94 victory. In so doing, Behegan also blocked the Cavaliers' entry into the NBA playoffs. The Cavs' last coupled with New York's 105-83 victory over the Buffalo Braves, pushed the Knicks into the playoff berth.

The Knicks rebounded from a five-point half-time deficit in New York, brought about largely by Bob McAdoo's 19 points, to seal off streaks of 11 and 14 points in the third quarter. Foster finished with 26 points and Earl Monroe added 22. McAdoo had 32.

Though Cleveland and New York finished the regular season with 40-42 won-lost records, the Knicks move on to the playoffs because they won the season series against the Cavs.

Nets Archibald led K.C.-Omaha with 33 points but it was Sam Lacey's jumper with 1:24 left that capped an 11-point fourth-quarter spurt and staved off a Jim Brewer-led second-half comeback. With Jim Chones spending much of the third quarter on the bench in foul trouble, Brewer grabbed off most of his 21 rebounds after the intermission. Chones led the Cavs with 23 points and Brewer added 18.

Bullets 119, Jazz 143

At Landover, Md., Jazz Unself grabbed 30 rebounds and the NBA rebound title by a fraction from Boston's Dave Cowens as Washington won its 50th game of the season, beating New Orleans, 119-102. The Bullets had little trouble with New Orleans as Elvin Hayes scored 20 of his 23 points in the first half. They became only the 13th team in NBA history to win 60 games in a season.

Chicago with 24 points and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Bulls led all scorers with 34.

Columbus Lead, 1-0

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7 (UPI)—Archie Gilmore scored 10 points in the last seven minutes last night to lift Kentucky to a 98-91 victory over the Memphis Sounds and give the Colonels a 1-0 lead in the American Basketball Association Eastern Division first-round best-of-seven game playoffs.

Gilmore, who tallied 25 points and grabbed a career-high 33 rebounds in leading the Colonels past the New York Nets Friday night for the division championship, came back last night to top all scorers with 25 points and haul down a game-high 20 rebounds.

The Sounds, with only two guards available for action, started forward George Carter in the backcourt. In an effort to minimize the Colonels' height advantage, it worked for a while as Memphis went to a 17-12 lead before the Colonels struck back for 10 straight points near the end of the first period and moved into a 28-31 lead.

Nuggets 122, Stars 107

At Denver, Ralph Simpson scored 20 points and combined with Roland (Patty) Taylor to hold Utah's high-scoring guard Ron

Boone to just two field goals as the Nuggets rallied in the third quarter for a 122-107 victory over the Stars in the opening game of the West playoffs.

Nugget coach Larry Brown, his team unable to run the fast break as frequently as it had in rolling up basketball's best record by 65-19 during the regular season—kept rotating Simpson and Taylor in the game to keep them fresh and Boone frustrated.

Boone, who set a Stars record with a 25.2 scoring average while hitting 40.5 per cent of his shots, connected on only two of 13 field-goal attempts in the game. He finished with 10 points.

Nets 111, Spirits 105

At Uniondale, N.Y., Billy Pauls hit all his nine shots from the field in the second half as the Nets overcame an early 15-point St. Louis lead to defeat the Spirits, 111-105, in the opening game of the Eastern Division series. New York reeled off 18 straight points during a span of five minutes of the second period to take the lead at 41-37.

But Marvin Barnes, who finished with a game-high of 41 points, took charge again and put the Spirits ahead by five at 54-49 at intermission. It was Pauls, who played just eight minutes and scored only five points in the first half, who came in to bail the Nets out in the second half.

New York Rivalry Opens Stanley Cup

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI)—The New York Rangers will be getting their wish.

The urban Rangers, in suffering a 4-4 defeat at the hands of the New York Islanders last night, will now have to face their crusty suburban arch-rivals in first-round Stanley Cup playoff action which begins tomorrow night. A victory or a tie would have given the Rangers a higher point total than Pittsburgh and a more favorable pairing in the National Hockey League playoffs.

"Really, finishing ahead of Pittsburgh didn't motivate us at all," said the Rangers' Rod Gilbert. "We want to play the Islanders and show them who's boss. When the bell rings Tuesday, the money will be on the line. Then we'll see who's really better."

If recent form is any indication—the Islanders have convincingly beaten the Rangers twice in the last eight days—the Rangers, who've been the boss of "The Apple" since the Islanders' inception three years ago, may be in for a demotion.

The victory last night was significant because it marked the first time the Islanders have ever beaten the Rangers on Madison Square Garden ice. Although the Rangers and Islanders both finished with 88 points, the Rangers were awarded second place and the home-ice advantage in the "expressway series" by virtue of more overall victories.

"What we proved tonight was that we can beat them here, there or anywhere," said the Islanders' all-purpose defenseman Dennis Potvin. "It was a lift, a real ego builder for us. It'll be our pride, confidence and desire versus their experience. I'm sure we can overcome that with our aggressiveness."

In other opening-round best-of-three series which get under way tomorrow, the Toronto Maple Leafs play the Kings in Los Angeles; the Chicago Black Hawks face the Bruins in Boston.

ton, and the St. Louis Blues meet the Penguins in Pittsburgh. The division champions—Philadelphia Flyers, Vancouver Canucks, Montreal Canadiens and Buffalo Sabres—drew first-round byes. Those four teams enter the second round with the four first-round winners.

Those eight teams will be ranked in order of total points with the top team playing No. 8, No. 2 against No. 7, and so on. After the first round, all series will be best-of-seven.

Philadelphia, Buffalo and Montreal all finished with 113 points, but in any head-to-head competition the defending champion Flyers would get the home ice advantage because they won 51 games to 49 for Buffalo and 47 for Montreal.

U.S. Loses, 7-0, For Its 4th Loss In Title Hockey

MUNICH, April 7 (AP)—Sweden blanked the United States, 7-0, today at the world ice hockey championships for the fourth loss in five days for the weary Americans.

Tord Lundstrom led the Swedes to their second victory against one defeat, scoring his fifth and sixth goals to take over the tournament goal-scoring lead.

It was the first time the squad of young U.S. collegians had failed to score in the first round, disappointing a sparse crowd of 2,000 fans at the Olympic Sports Hall by repeatedly losing the puck with poor passes on their breaks.

The Americans showed little of the hard-charging play they displayed in Canada to Czechoslovakia and Russia, co-favorites, and to Finland.

The Americans suffered fifth in the field of six teams, in front of Poland.

ton, and the St. Louis Blues meet the Penguins in Pittsburgh. The division champions—Philadelphia Flyers, Vancouver Canucks, Montreal Canadiens and Buffalo Sabres—drew first-round byes. Those four teams enter the second round with the four first-round winners.

Those eight teams will be ranked in order of total points with the top team playing No. 8, No. 2 against No. 7, and so on. After the first round, all series will be best-of-seven.

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Bookmakers Like Dodgers' Odds

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 7 (UPI)—The New York Yankees announced: "Pope's Philly," and a reader "Well, if it's as good as the Yankees' odds, I'll bet on them."

The Yankees' odds are 1-10, which means they are favored to win the pennant. The odds are 1-10, which means they are favored to win the pennant.

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Pennant Race Predictions

These are the somewhat knowledgeable but highly prejudiced picks of the International Herald Tribune's sports staff. Kings and Troup, both New Yorkers, show their regard for the Yankees; Alt, who flew from Baltimore, flies with the Orioles. Minnesota's Anderson showed enough grace—and enough realism—in picking the Twins for third place.

What this adds up to is a raft of talent supporting the regulars—Steve Garvey, Davey Lopez, Bill Russell and Ron Cey in the infield; Bill Buckner, Jimmy Wynn, Willie Crawford and Joe Ferguson in the outfield, with Ferguson coming in to spell Steve Yeager behind the plate.

"When we opened in 1973," Alston said, "both our catchers were rookies. We'd been trying for years to find the right position for Garvey, and wondering if we ever would find it. Cey had never played major league ball and Russell was an outfielder still trying to be a shortstop."

"It's nice to win pennants, but I never was so proud of any bunch of guys. Those kids won 95 games and they didn't fold. The Reds just refused to lose in the last month."

Probably there is no such thing as a team without a weakness, but this one is the next best thing. Sound at every position, it is blessed with the Cy Young Award pitcher (Marshall), the comeback player of the year (Wynn), the league's Most Valuable Player (Garvey) and the winner of the Golden Glove Award as the league's best defensive first baseman (Garvey).

Garvey, 5 feet 10, is a right-hander playing a left-hander's position and a comparatively little guy who outplays the big ones.

"When you were beating your way through Albuquerque, Ogden and Spokane," he was asked, "what did you think you were, what position?"

"I played third base," he said. "Now I'm champion the cause of small first basemen."

At Portland, Ore., the Trail Blazers ended the season with their best record ever after beating Los Angeles, 129-97, and player-coach Len Wilkens ended his playing career with a 14-point effort that lifted him into 11th place on the all-time scoring list. Wilkens scored 17,771 points over 15 years.

Buffalo's Jack Marin trips during pursuit of ball as the New York Knicks' Earl Monroe watches the action.

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Nastase's Antics Again Court Trouble in Tennis World

TUCSON, Ariz., April 7 (Reuters)—The Nastase, the tempestuous terror of the tennis courts, is in trouble again and his tantrums on court here may again cost him a considerable sum of money.

Jack Kramer, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said yesterday he had taken action against the Romanian as a result of his walk-off during a semi-final match Saturday.

Nastase left the court, sat down and did not return for more than two minutes. The action noticeably affected the usually imperious Rosewall, who was serving for the match at the time but ultimately lost, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Nastase lost the final yesterday, though, bowing to John Alexander of Australia.

Kramer said after the match that Rosewall should have followed Nastase off the court, whereupon the umpire walking off declared a default in Rosewall's favor. "The trouble is that Ken is too much of a gentleman," Kramer said.

Rosewall, who virtually never complains, admitted he was disturbed. "From that time on I stopped playing my game. I lost my confidence, my momentum and my concentration."

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Australian Leads Trotting Series

DUNEDIN, New Zealand, April 7 (Reuters)—Australian Keith Addison led by 15 points after tonight's fourth series of races in the World Trotting Drivers' championship.

It was the first meeting in New Zealand. The championship will end with two more meetings—at Christchurch on Wednesday and Auckland on Saturday.

Addison, driving King Suva, won the last of tonight's four races here to take his point total for the series to 113.

Peter Wolfenden of New Zealand is second in the standings with 98 points, while Canadian Shelley Goudreau and Ulf Thorsen of Norway each have 85 points.

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WHA Standings

Eastern Division

Western Division

Canadian Division

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Velter Bont

ANE, Australia, April 6

Burt Anderson

ANE, Australia, April 6

Sam Abt

ANE, Australia, April 6

Stuart Troup

ANE, Australia, April 6

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